"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

# The Bombay Chronicle

"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 47— BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1925. ONE ANNA.

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## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES;**

Daily Edition:

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| 1 Year .. .. | Rs. 25 | Rs. 30 |
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**SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.**

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|---|---|---|---|
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**The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.**

**SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.**

**THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.**

ESTABLISHED 1875.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 36 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

**P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.**

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connection at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th Feb. | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 7th Mar | DONGOLA .. | MOOLTAN x | 20,847 |
| 14th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 21st ,, | DELTA .. | MALWA * | 10,941 |
| 25th ,, | DEVANHA† | Ex. Steamer | 8,092 |
| 28th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,223 |
| 4th Apl. | DONGOLA† .. | | 8,080 |
| 11th ,, | NALDERA .. | | 15,997 |
| 18th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 25th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,433 |
| 2nd May | RAZMAK .. | MONGOLIA x | 16,504 |
| 9th ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,100 |
| 16th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 23rd ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 30th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOLDAVIA x | 16,436 |
| 6th June | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 13th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA * | 10,911 |
| 20th ,, | CALEDONIA § | | ,622 |
| 27th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTAN x | 20,847 |
| 4th July | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 11th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 18th ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,100 |
| 25th ,, | DELTA .. | MALOJA x .. | 20,837 |
| 1st Aug. | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 8th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 15th ,, | CALEDONIA . | | 7,622 |
| 22nd ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x | 15,993 |
| 29th ,, | MOREA .. | | 10,911 |

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† Special reduced fares:—

| | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|
| First Saloon .. | £66 & £62 | £60 & £56 |
| Second ,, .. | £52 | £48 |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | |
| 5th March | MANDALA .. .. | 8,246 |
| 19th ,, | DOMALA .. .. | 8,441 |
| 2nd April | MODASA .. .. | 8,980 |
| 16th ,, | DUMANA .. .. | 8,427 |
| 30th ,, | WARFIELD * .. .. | 6,060 |
| 14th May | MASULA .. .. | 7,261 |
| 28th ,, | GAZANA* .. .. | 5,284 |
| 11th June | MANDALA .. .. | 8,246 |
| 25th ,, | A Steamer.* .. .. | ... |

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connects at Colombo for Australia with |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 26th Feb | N\GPORE*† .. | 5,283 | |
| 4th Mar. | ..AHORE .. | 5,252 | |
| 20th ,, | ALIPORE* .. | 5 273 | |
| 31st ,, | SARDINIA .. | 6,684 | MOLDAVIA. |
| 7th April | JEYPORE* .. | 5,318 | |
| 14th ,, | SOUDAN .. | 6.696 | CATHAY. |
| 17th ,, | KIDDERPORE* | 5 334 | |
| 28th ,, | MIRZAPORE* .. | 6,.15 | |
| 2?th ,, | SICILIA .. | 6 813 | MOOLTAN |
| 12th May | DELTA .. | 8,097 | COMORIN |
| 9th June. | SARDINIA .. | 6,684 | DEVANHA |
| 23rd ,, | SOUDAN .. | 6,696 | NALDERA |
| 31st July. | SICILIA .. | 6813 | MONGOLIA |

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

†Cargo vessel only; proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23th Feb. | BARJORA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 27th ,, | VARSOVA . | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 28th ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar. |
| 2nd March | VITA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar. |
| 4th March | KHANDALLA | East & S. Africa. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

**N. Y. K. LINE**
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer, | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Tamba Maru. | J. Fujisawa | 5145 | 31st Jan. | 27st Feb. |
| Penang Maru. | A. Fujita | 5214 | 9th Feb. | 27th Feb. |
| Shinsei Maru. | R. Akiyama | 4740 | 15th Feb. | 27th Feb. |
| Marioka Maru, | N. Komiyama | 4169 | 18th Feb. | 2nd Mar. |
| Ceylon Maru. | J. Yamada | 4905 | 25th Feb. | 9th Mar. |
| Heijin Maru. | ... | 4364 | 3rd Mar. | 15th ,, |

* Passenger Steamer.

**REVISED PASSAGE FARES.**

| For | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European steerage with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore .. | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 |
| Hongkong .. | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 |
| Shanghai .. | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 |
| Kobe .. .. | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**
**O.S.K. LINE**
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shinnoh Maru | T. Yoshioka | 4897 | 7th Feb. | 23rd Feb. |
| Amur Maru | M. Sakijo | 7770 | 10 ,, | 27 ,, |
| Indus Maru | K. Mori. | 4366 | 14 ,, | 28 ,, |
| Shaka Maru | S. Tanaka | .. | 21 ,, | 10th March |
| Tacoma Maru. | S. Kojima | 5850 | 23 ,, | 11th ,, |

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

**AMICHAND GOVANJI.**
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

**LADWAS** (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
**SUTTERFENNY** (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
**HALWAS** of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskat Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

**INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX**
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
**B. L. THOSAR,**
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

**THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.**
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office: 11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

**THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.**
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager. DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

**THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD, LAHORE.**
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00 000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00 000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,60,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,60.000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

**NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.**
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Semarang, Djember, Pekalongan, Surabaya, Diocia, Pontianak, Modan, Kota Radja, Solo, Bandjermasin, Macassar, Tegal, Sandoeng, Palembang, Tjilatjap, Cheribon, Padang, Welterreedon.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

**Dr. D. Writer & Co.**
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
**Dr D. Writer & Co,**
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7. C

INSURANCE.

THE
**UNIVERSAL**
FIRE & GENERAL
**INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.**
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
**FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CA**
**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.**
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
*Managing Agents:*
**M. KANJI & Co.**
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

**CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE**
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE**
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
**REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES**
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

**THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.**
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—40%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

**HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)**
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA,
Manager.
94, Medows Street Fort, BOMBAY. Bombay Branch

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A respectable Hindoo LADY COMPANION with full knowledge of English and Sanskrit for a respectable Hindu family. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 698, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M809

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 30 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/4/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE. Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE (B) RAWALPINDI.

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Commodious PREMISES at 98, Medows Street, Fort. Excellent business locality. Rent moderate. Apply ground floor ABDEYALLY SAMSOODIN & CO.
C832

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

BUY for Rs. 2 only a nice RUBBER STAMP of your full address with accessories. V. P. extra. Apply Box No. 709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N M831

## PROFESSION.

### FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage as. 5 extra.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED.—Ten years old second-hand two BOILERS 30 x 7 pressure 160/180 Horse Power. For particulars see Messrs. CHAPSI BHARA AND CO., between 12 and to 2 p.m, Dana Bunder, Bombay 3.
K 829

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
K M787

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | ... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | ... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | ... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | ... Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE JAPAN and SHANGHAI SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION has passed in their General Meeting on 18th February, 1925, the following resolution to be in force from 1st March, 1925:—

A member of the Association can demand cash from any purchaser local or otherwise if he so desires. In case a member is willing to give credit, he may do so for 15, 25 or 35 days at the most. If any merchant fails to make payment within the stipulated time, the Association should be immediately informed about the matter so that the Managing Committee may take necessary steps.

Bombay, 20-2-25.
824

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "SAKAMARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd of February from Japan Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days from discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for Claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "TACOMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 23rd of February from Japan Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for Claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

HEADS of Government Offices, Railways, Banks and Commercial Firms, who have been supplied with blank Jury Slips are requested to return them to the undersigned duly filled up, on or before the 2nd, March, 1925.

A. P. MEHTA,
Deputy Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, Bombay,
23rd February, 1925.
22745

### NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE of timber will take place as follows:—

| Date. | Depot. | Logs in tons. Teak. | Assam. | Jungle wood. | Sawn material. | Rejected sleepers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 to 17 (beginning at 8 30 on 9th) March 1925. | Dandeli. | 1185 | 249 | 450 | tons. 218 | 4548 |
| | | Rejected logs. 42 | 83 | 307 | | 564 |

25 per cent. of the purchase price must be paid on the day of the bid and the balance within 3 months.

(Sd.) A. C. HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. Kanara.
Via Dharwar,
15th February, 1925.
22737

## TENDERS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of a semi permanent corrugated iron shed for the Malalkhores at Colaba will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of March, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of deposit of Rs. 5 per copy to any one deputed to receive them by the Architect, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 23-2-1925.
22746

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3038 of 1924.

P. H. KARMARKAR, ..... Plaintiff
versus
BALWANT NARAYEN DETHE... Defendant
&
BALWANT NARAYEN DETHE.

The defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you for a sum of Rs. 0,594-4 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the 11th day of July, 1924 and judgment costs and interests on judgment you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court at the hearing of the suit on 17th day of March, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) Please take notice that in default of your appearance at the time aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1925.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON.
Plaintiff's Attorneys
22744

## AUCTION SALES.

### MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on THURSDAY, 26th February 1925 at 9-30 a.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores including clothing:—

Brass, Copper, aluminium, lead and zinc ingots, Lights, I P. Private Flies, Walls and 160lb Flies, Great Coats, Dhurries Coats warm Shirts, Pyjamas, Blankets, Blouses, serge etc. Bolts with Nuts, Lamps, Mosquitonets, stove fixes pick heads clinometer, Binocular Felt leather, Water-bottles Tubs, Shovels; Gunny canvas, Tin, Vices Barrows wheels weight Anvils, Cordage cotton, Tape, Bridles Reins Mamooties, Cordage; Hemp, Enamelware Web Jhools Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Tools, Files, Cloth Rags Crockery ware, Boxes; Buckets, Ground sheets, Pipe hose, Camp kettles Basins, Drum Saws, Scales of sorts Knives, Spoons, Basin etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Contractors,
289, Main Street, Poona.
M818

## AUCTION SALES.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 76 BALES KHURJA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th February, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewree Cotton Depot in the Port Trust Railway. K Shed by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged bales Cotton.

76 Bales Khurja Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Officer-in Charge Government Medical Stores, Bombay Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 25th, February 1925 at 10 a.m. at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club the following Goods:—

Field Medical Equipment and Dressings.

Complete Medical Equipment of two sections of an Indian General Hospital.

All articles will be on view three days before the sale.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 27th February, 1925 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse Alexandra Dock opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:

37 Bags Cement; 12 Crucibles; 14 Cases Note paper and envelopes; 2 Cases Aniline Dye; 11 Cases Cap Bands (leather strips to be used inside the caps).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act X of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, articles of clothing, books umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad-Gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF I GUARD BOAT "MABEL."

Under instructions from the Assistant Collector of Customs I/c Preventive Service Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Old Custom House near the Wharf.

1 Guard Boat "Mabel" 60 ft. by 16 ft.

MENESSE & Co.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 MOTOR CAR TYRES (MICHELIN).

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a account of the Underwriters.

55 motor car tyres (Michelin) of the various sizes 30 by 3½, 880 by 120, 875 by 105, 34 by 4½ and others.

BENNETT & CO.,

### CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 26521.

On SUNDAY, the 1st March, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of Apollo Mills near Chinchpokly Bridge, De Lisle Road, rich and selected pieces of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by well-known makers, mahogany dining table, dining chairs, mirror back full sized sideboard, dinner wagon and dumbwaiter, English ice box, high class plated ware, specially made to order Morocco leather lined Chesterfield suites, rich tapestry lined drawing room suite, fancy drawing room cabinets and silver show cases, table ornaments, cottage piano, by Seymour Dove, rich carpets, silver and brassware, old Chinaware, figures and ornaments, roll top office writing table, lady's writing desks, revolving chairs, revolving book stands and big size book cases, file cabinets, velvet lineal, drawing room suite, glass and panel door almyrahs, dressing chests, dressing tables, teapoys, mahoganised bedroom furniture brass and iron beds, bedroom chairs, English dinner set, rich crockery and glassware, cooking utensils, meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of late Mr. H. B. Shepherd, late Superintendent of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Mills.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 AND 10

"WOMAN TO WOMAN"

Starring

BETTY COMPSON

as a French dancing girl who falls passionately in love with a British Officer on leave in Paris during the recent war. There is a tragedy in which there is no villain except an impersonal one—Fate.

NO ADMISSION TO CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (including tax)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. & 1 P.M. & 5 P.M. & 11 P.M.

HAROLD LLOYD

THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER MAKER

in

Safety Last

PATHE CINEMA
Feb. 28th

### CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Presents THIS WEEK

SHANKER LILA

MAHASHIVRATRIA

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

### GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

WEDNESDAY, 25th February 1925 P.M. 8-30

VIDYAHARANA.

SATURDAY, 28th February 1925 P.M. 8-30

ASHA NIRASHA.

SUNDAY, 1st March 1925 P.M. 3 Noon

NAND KUMAR
*Manager.*

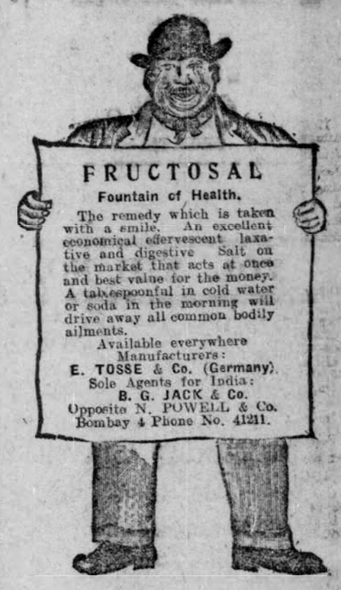
### J DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

173, Princess Street, BOMBAY

SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 9

CUT MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEE.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Fountain of Health.
The remedy which is taken with a smile. An excellent effervescent laxative and digestive Salt on the market that acts at once and best value for the money. A teaspoonful in cold water or soda in the morning will drive away all common bodily ailments.
Available everywhere
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BOMBAY

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"IHAGEE"

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"Agfa" photo House.

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Troubles and Disorders

Ask your Chemist or

KESARI KUTEERAM

Indian Chemists and Druggists
Egmore, MADRAS.


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# COMMERCIAL.

## MESSRS A. NORDEN AND CO.'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

COTTON.

The Census Report published on Friday permits of the following survey of the cotton situation in the United States at the end of December. The quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500 pound bales. Linters are not included.

STOCKS ON HAND AUG. 1.

In consuming establishments, 1924-25, 721,589; 1923-24, 1,099,556.

In public storage and at compresses, 1924-25, 673,925; 1923-24, 945,443.

Elsewhere (partially estimated by Bureau) 1924-25, 160,000; 1923-24, 230,000.

Ginnings during the 12 months, 1924-25, *13,300,000; 1923-24, 10,128,108.

Imports to January 1, 1924-25, 98,138; 1923-24, 69,280.

Imports Jan. 1-July 31, 1924-25, *240,000; 1923-24, 202,799.

City Crop, Errors, etc. 1924-25, *200,000; 1923-24, 177,890.

AGGREGATE SUPPLY FOR SEASON.

Consumption to Jan. 1, 1924-25, 2,349,580; 1923-24, 2,517,899.

Exports to Jan. 1, 1924-25, 4,290,383; 1923-24, 3,292,778.

REMAINING JAN. 1.

Consumption Jan. 1-July 31, 1924-25, ?; 1923-24, 3,162,655.

Exports Jan. 1-July 31, 1924-25, ?; 1923-24, 2,354,330.

Destroyed during season 1924-25, ?; 1923-24, 20,000.

Stocks on hand July 31, 1,555,514.

*Estimated by A. N. & Co.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

It will be noted that the remaining supply of January 1st this year, 8,755,689 bales, compared with the total of 7,092,499 on the same date last year, shows an increase of 1,661,190 bales and that, if the offtake for the remainder of this season equals that of the same period in 1924—5,536,985 bales—the carry over on July 31st would be 3,216,704 bales. A carryover of this size, unless in the meantime new crop prospects become seriously impaired, would be regarded as ample; but what justification is there for assuming that domestic consumption and exports during the balance of the season will approximate those of the same period last year? It will be remembered that after abnormal mill activity in January 1924, during which month 576,644 bales were consumed, decreasing retail demand coupled with scarcity of cotton and resultant high prices, caused drastic curtailment, the consumption during July being less than 350,000 bales. That domestic consumption will not maintain the December level throughout the next seven months is certain, but that it will fall off to the same extent as last year appears to be improbable for not only is the present price of cotton about ten cents. below that of this time a year ago, but there is no immediate scarcity of supplies. The effect which the progress of the new crop will have on prices and, indirectly, on consumption, remains to be seen. Present indications are that the total consumption during the six months ending January 31st will be more than 200,000 bales less than during the corresponding period of last season. However, it appears probable that this deficit will later be made up and that the total consumption for the year may slightly exceed that of 1923-4.

Exports during the second half of last season decreased for the same reasons as those which affected consumption, namely, scarcity of supplies and high prices. In addition, the availability of large quantities of comparatively cheap foreign cotton caused European spinners to use it in preference to America. What the exports will be during the remaining seven months of this season is largely a question of price and of new crop prospects. Exports at present are running more than 1,200,000 bales ahead of last year, and demand, although less pressing than formerly, continues to be stimulated by the cheapness of American cotton relative to all other growths.

Bearing in mind that we are still in the first half of the present season and that, at the time of writing, 5,700,000 bales have already been exported, it must be admitted that current estimates of total exports approximating 7,000,000 bales appear to be conservative.

In considering both the consumption and export possibilities of the balance of the season, indications point to the offtake exceeding that of the same period last year by several hundred thousand bales and although the prospective carryover is still larger than that of July 31, 1924, the market is likely to be particularly sensitive to new crop developments.

Trading continues within narrow limits, there being an almost complete absence of outside interest. Indications that a considerable amount of cotton would be shipped from New Orleans for delivery on contracts in the market and reports of rains and snow in the Southwest caused long liquidation and short selling, but price fixing by domestic mills and buying on the increasing strength of the statistical position quickly exerted a steadying influence.

The Trade is now awaiting the Census Bureau Report to be issued on Friday giving the amount of cotton ginned to January 15th. Current expectations center around 13,230,000 bales or 80,000 bales in excess of the Government estimate for the entire season. If these anticipations prove to be correct, there would seem to be but little doubt that the final yield will reach 13,500,000 bales, exclusive of linters. With the publication of this report, the supply question will cease to be of interest and trade demand together with new crop prospects will gain in importance as market factors. In the continued absence of any decided tendency, we are inclined to advise the adoption of a scalping policy and are of the opinion that sales in strong markets and purchases on good recessions will result favourably if made with a view to taking moderate profits.

COFFEE.

After a sharp decline due to weakness in the primary situation and to the uncovering of stop orders, the market rallied on trade and speculative support. With Brazil continuing in control, we see nothing to change our view that purchases on recessions will prove profitable.

SUGAR.

The market has registered a moderate advance during the week influenced by an improved foreign and domestic demand for Cuban sugars and by the absence of pressure on the part of producers. In view of the enormous increase in world production, it appears probable that the supply situation has not yet been fully discounted, but we look for higher prices in the long run and advise conservative purchases on the scale down.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Advances to new high levels have been recorded by Wheat, Corn and Rye. Buying of Wheat and Rye was stimulated by the active export demand and by bullish foreign advices. Prices may work higher, but purchases would seem advisable only on good reactions. The visible supply of Corn continues to increase and recent buying appears to have been largely of a speculative nature. We think the situation will become more bullish as the season advances and would buy on setbacks. There is an improving demand for Oats and, despite large stocks, we look for higher prices.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank buying D D 1/6 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 860
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 715
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 700

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 100
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¼

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.76-1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 90.95
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.80
London—Rome Liras 116
London—Berlin Marks —

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Dull but steady.

### EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Bank's selling T T Ready 31/32
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/32
Bank's selling T T March 7/8
Bank's buying T T March 15/16
Bank's selling T T April 13/16
Bank's buying T T April 7/8
Bank's selling T T May 3/4
Bank's buying T T May 3/4
Bank's selling T T June 11/16
Bank's buying T T June 3/4
Bank's selling T T July 5/8
Bank's buying T T July 3/4

London, Feb. 21.

Rentes 3 per cent. 48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Closed quietly steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.
21st Exchange on Paris 90.95
21st Exchange on Warsaw 24.80
20th Exchange on Belgium 94.25
20th Exchange on Athens 297.50

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 23.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/5 31/32 |
| Bank Demand | 1/6 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s | 1/6 1/4 |
| Fcs Demand | .. |
| American Dollars | 282 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 157 |
| Shanghai | 213 |
| Japan | 110 3/4 |
| Singapore | 157 3/4 |

Market Steady.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 21.

Stockholm 17.68
Christiania 31.30
Amsterdam 11.87
Switzerland 24.75
Belgium 94.40
Athens 300.50

New York, Feb. 21.

Demand Bills 47,575

London, Feb. 21.

Exchange on London in Paris 90.95
Exchange on London in Italy 116.31

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

Taking of the world's spinners of American Cotton 334.000 Bales.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

The Bank of England Rate is 4½ per cent.
3 London Discounts 4 per cent.
6 London Discounts 4½ per cent.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Market is Dull but steady.
Money Call 5½ per cent.
One Month 6½ per cent.
Three Months 6½ per cent.
Six Months 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Firm.
The Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

### DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 21.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 31 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 15/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 19 1/2

### STOCKS., ETC.

London, Feb. 21.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/2

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/2 Ex.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 5/8
Conversion Loan £79 11/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102
Indian Loan 7 per cent £107 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 59

### BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/15/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/15/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/0/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/1/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/1/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/15
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/15
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/10

London, Feb. 20.

Bar gold ready s. 86-11
Silver ready d. 32-4
Silver forward d. 32-4
TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. Market quiet and idle but the undertone is good. India was a buyer at lower rate. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/10
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14
3 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 86/11
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/12
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/11
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET—
Steady with more inquiry for 3½ per cent Paper.

### SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

The Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

The Imperial 1400, India Bank 78, Central Bank 25/4, Eastern 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 450, Alliance 85, Apollo 21/4, Bombay Cotton 545, Bombay Dyeing 1170, Century 546/4, Central India 548/12, Coorla 175, Crescent 261/4, Dawn 725, E. D. Sassoon 1/12, Elphinstone 40, Fazulbhoy 1075, Finlay 800, Gokak 126/4, Indian Bleaching 230, Indore Malwa 401/4, Jamshed Mfg. 135, Kasturchand 175, Khatau 130, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4750, Madhavrao Scindia 65, Madhowji 385, Manockji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 125, New Great 425, New City 302/8, Pabaney 280, Pearls 612/8, Phoenix 580, Premier 87/8, Simplex 242/8, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 645, Tata Mill 232/8, Vishnoo Cotton 1775.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 500, Alcock 22/8, B. Burma 332/8, B. Burma N.I. 80, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/4, B. Tramway 100/10, Bombay Steam 77/8, Bundi Cement 10/12, Kathi Ord. 50, Kathi Defd. 150, New India Insur. 16, Shivrajpur 51, Tata Iron Ord. 20/12, Tata Iron Defd. 60, Tata Hydro. 1065, Tata Power Ord. 265, Tata Power Pref. 310n Scindia Steam 7/2.

### SHARES.

London, Feb. 21.

Hongkong Bank £151
Chartered Bank £22
National Bank £47
P. & O. Bank £11 5/8
Eastern Bank £6 1/2

### SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 23.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apollo Mill | 20 | Morarji Goculdas | 2800 |
| Elphinstone | 40 | Madras United | 575 |
| Emperor Edward | 450 | Union Mill | 225 |
| Asur Virjee | 11 | Laxmi Cotton | 4770 |
| Alliance Cotton | 80 | Vishnoo Cotton | 520 |
| Indian Dy.& Mfg. | 230 | Western India | 560 |
| Indian Mfg. | 950 | Wadia Woollen Mill | 11-8 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 1-14 | Sassoon Silk | 557-8 |
| Indian Woln Mill | 21 | Sassoon Cotton | 43-12 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 500 | Sholapur | 1050 |
| Kilachand | 6 | Standard Mill | 1550 |
| Koorla Mill | 160 | Hindoostan Mill | 1000 |
| Kastoorchand | 175 | Hydershad | 2440 |
| Khandesh Mill | 2250 | Tata Power Elec. | 202-8 |
| Khatau Mill | 127-8 | Punjab Cement | 2-4 |
| Gold Mohur | 31 | Bombay Flour | liq. |
| Jamshed Mill | 135 | Union Flour | 32-8 |
| Jivraj Baloo | 600 | Oriental Life | 500 |
| Tata Mill | 170 | Emporor | 420 |
| Dawn Mill | 120 | New India | 16 |
| New City | 302-8 | Jupiter Ins. | 6-2 |
| Planet | 31-4 | Great India | 10 |
| Premier | 87-8 | Scindia Steam | 7-3 |
| Presidency | 70 | Eastern Chemical | 1-12 |
| Bradbury Mills | 500 | Port Canning | 647-8 |
| Bombay Indstl. | 16 | B'bay Telephone | 30-4 |
| Birla | 20 | " Uganda | 50 |
| Madhavji | 180 | " Burma New | 80 |
| Madhaorao Scindia | 55 | Br. Burma Petrol | 5-1 |
| Manockji Petit. | 2650 | Tata Oil | 20 |

### GOLD

Bombay, February 23.

Ready:—22-0-9

| Vaida. | Opening | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p.m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fagan | 22-0-6 | 22 1-0 | | 22-0-9 |
| Chaitra | 22-1-0 | 22-1-9 | | 22-1-3 |

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—3—6
Chaitr 0—6—6
Tone—Market Steady.

### SILVER.

Bombay, February 23.

Ready.—74-1-0

| Vaida. | Opening. | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p.m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fagan | 73-13-0 | | | 73-14-0 |
| Chaitra | 73-8-0 | | | 73-9-0 |

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 1—0—0
Chaitr 1—9—0
Tone—Market Steady.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 23.

On Saturday Reuter reported 14 to 15 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on some long liquidation. To-day 2 to 4 points higher are reported. Liverpool was reported 9 points lower on Saturday. The market eased on some selling. To-day Liverpool has been reported 4 to 5 points up. The tone of the American market was quiet but steady.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 20th instant as under:—

"Steady liquidation. Fears of heavy March tenders. Prospects of rain in West. Trade good buyer on decline."

Concerning the position of our market we expect little fluctuation in prices in the near future. Declining yarn prices in Japan check the demand and Europe at the same time buys only sparingly, so that the demand is insufficient to cause an advance even though stocks are admittedly only small. For the distant future much must necessarily depend upon new crop developments in America, but at present it is too early to form any opinion concerning the same.

In response to lower advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 463¼ i.e. Rs. 2 lower than Friday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators were moderate sellers and the prices eased to Rs. 463. At about this level Commission and Japanese Houses were buyers and the market closed steady at Rs. 465. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 464 and closed quiet but steady at Rs. 463½ on Commission and Japanese Houses selling. One Japanese House sold Oomra.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 457 and improved to Rs. 458½ on general buying. Going down by half a rupee the market further advanced to Rs. 459½ on Shroffs buying, and closed at the same rate. F.G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 404 and Rs. 405 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was entirely closed on Saturday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | 463 1/4 |
| Fully Good Bengal March | 404 1/2 |
| " " " May | 405 |
| Fine Oomra March | 457 |

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 23.

| Description. | Superfine. | Fine. | F. Good. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab | 425 | 415 | 400 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 475 | 465 | 455 |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 1. | 490 | 480 | 470 |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 2. | 482 | 472 | 462 |
| M. G. Khandesh | 470 | 460 | 445 |

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | 464 |
| Fully Good Bengal March | 400 |
| " " " May | 402 |
| Fine Oomra March | 459 |
| Fully Good Southerns May/June | 470 |

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 23.

| | Ready average quality. | Ready Fine. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine M.G. | .. | .. |
| " Fine M.G. | .. 410/15 | .. |
| Sindh Punjab Fine M.G. | .. 410/15 | .. |
| " F.G.M.G. | 385/90 .. | .. |
| Punjab Americans M.G. | .. .. | .. |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G. | 450/55 | 470/73 .. |
| Nagpur | 450/55 | 470/73 .. |
| Yeotmal .. Fine M.G. | 440 | 460 .. |
| Pulgaon .. " " | 450 | 460/65 .. |
| Dhamangaon " " | 440 | 450/55 .. |
| Amraoti .. " " | 435/45 | 455 .. |
| Khamgaon-Akola " | 435/45 | 460/65 .. |
| Mulkapur " " | 415/30 | 440/45 .. |
| Khandesh " " | 420/25 | 440/35 .. |
| " F.G.M.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Broach Fine M.G. | .. | 485/95 March |
| " Fully Good " | .. | .. +23/25 |
| Muthia Fine " | .. | .. +13/14 |
| " F.G.M.G. | 415/20 | .. .. |
| Dharwar S.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Coompta M.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Westerns " | 475/95 | .. .. |
| " H.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Miraj M.G. | 475/95 | .. .. |
| Cambodia " | 545 | .. .. |

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, 23rd February 1925.

New York Market, 20th February.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Last known prices in Liverpool. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24.37 | Mar. | | 24.23 | —14 |
| 24.75 | May | 24.63—12 | 24.60 | —15 |
| 24.97 | July. | | 24.83 | —14 |
| 24.79 | Oct. | | 24.65 | —14 |

New York spot on 19th Feb. 24.65—05; New Orleans 24.55—10.

New York spot on 20th Feb. 24.50—15; New Orleans 24.45—10.

May highest 24.70 (at the opening, lowest 24.55 (2.32 p.m.), range .15 points. Market quiet but steady.

New York Market, 21st February.

| Previous Close. | Delivery | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24.23 | Mar. | 24.26 | +03 |
| 24.60 | May. | 24.63 | +03 |
| 24.83 | Jul. | 24.87 | +04 |
| 24.65 | Oct. | 24.67 | +02 |

New York spot on 21st Feb. 24.50—; New Orleans 24.55+10.

Telegraphic market advices:—Scattered long liquidation well taken.

May highest 24.74 (10.15 a.m.), lowest .61 (11.16 a.m.), range .13 points.

Liverpool, Market, 20th. February.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Prices at 11 a.m. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13.36 | Mar. | 13.38+02 | 13.41+05 | 13.27 | —09 |
| 13.42 | May | 13.43+01 | | 13.33 | —09 |
| 13.45 | July. | | | 13.30 | —09 |
| 13.29 | Oct. | | | 13.20 | —09 |
| | Egyptian | | | | |
| 31.25 | May | | | 31.10 | —15 |
| 29.25 | July | | | 29.10 | —15 |

Telegraphic market advices:—Good reports from Manchester off-set by considerable selling October on fears of rain in the Western belt. American cross rate 4.78 5/8.

Liverpool Market, 21st. February.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Prices at 11 a.m. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13.27 | Mar. | 13.27 — | 13.29+02 | 13.31 | +04 |
| 13.33 | May | 13.34+01 | | 13.38 | +05 |
| 13.38 | July | | | 13.41 | +05 |
| 13.20 | Oct. | | | 13.24 | +04 |
| | Egyptian | | | | |
| 31.10 | May | | | 13.35 | +25 |
| 29.10 | July | | | 29.35 | +25 |

Quiet steady market.

### COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 100 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 60 Bales Mid. American Spot:—Universal Standard 13.56 retail request.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 34.55

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Good | 10.75 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 11.15 |
| Scinde Fine | 11.55 |
| Bengal Good | 10.85 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 11.25 |
| Bengal Fine | 11.65 |
| Oomra Good | 11.40 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 11.80 |
| Oomra Fine | 12.20 |
| Broach Good | 11.30 |
| Broach Fully Good | 11.70 |
| Broach Fine | 12.00 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 33.30 +.25 |
| March | 32.70 +.25 |
| April | 31.95 +.25 |
| May | 31.35 +.25 |
| June | 30.55 +.25 |
| July | 29.35 +.25 |
| August | 28.50 +.25 |
| September | 27.60 +.25 |
| October | 26.60 +.25 |
| November | 23.90 +.10 |
| December | 23.20 +.10 |
| January | 22.90 +.10 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

| Cotton Delivery Liverpool. | Mid. Uplands G. O. C. |
|---|---|
| February | 13.28 +.04 |
| March | 13.31 +.04 |
| April | 13.30 +.03 |
| May | 13.33 +.03 |
| June | 13.37 +.05 |
| July | 13.41 +.05 |
| August | 13.35 +.04 |
| September | 13.30 +.04 |
| October | 13.24 +.04 |
| November | 13.18 +.04 |
| December | 13.15 +.04 |
| January | 13.10 +.04 |
| February | 13.07 +.04 |

Tone:—Steady.

## SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, February 23.

| | 12 to 1 O/O. | 1 to 2 O/O. | 2 to 3 O/O. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 460 | 450 | |
| Bombay Cotton | 550 | 545 | |
| Bombay Dyeing | 1157-8-70-67-8 | 1170 | |
| Century | 543-12-37-8 | 42-8-545 | |
| Nagpur | 550-46-4 | 50-548-12 | |
| Colaba | 162-8 | 162-8 | |
| Crescent | 235 | 760 | |
| Indore | 400 | 402-8 | |
| Kohinoor | 1250 | 1250 | |
| New Great | 437-8-32-8-35 | 435 | |
| Pearl | 507-8-11-4 | 12-8-515 | |
| Phoenix | 580 | 577-8 | |
| Bharucha | 112-8 | 112-8 | |
| Simplex | 245-40 | 242-8 | |
| Swan | 1200 | 1200 | |
| Swadesh | 645 | 645 | |
| Pabni | 380 | 380 | |
| Fazal | 1077-8-70-75 | 1078-12 | |
| Mathuradas | 270 | 270 | |
| Tata Mill | 245 | 225 | |
| Globe | 51-4 | 51-4 | |
| Mysore | 125 | 125 | |
| Madhavji | 387-8-82-8 | 382-8 | |
| Finlay | 850 | 850 | |
| Gokak | 112-8 | 122-8 | |
| Edward Sassoon | 182-8 | 182-8 | |
| Meyer Sassoon | 135 | 135 | |
| Alcock | ... | ... | |
| Bombay Burma Old | 335 | 332-8 | |
| Bombay Elec. Tram | 100-10 | 100-10 | |
| Bombay Steamer Ordy. | 77-8 | 77-8 | |
| Bundi Cement | 10-8 | 10-12 | |
| Central E. Mining | 32-4 | 32-8 | |
| Indian Cement | 55 | 53 12 | |
| Tata Steel Ordy. | 20-12-20-20-8 | 20-12 | |
| Tata Steel Defd. | 55-50-55 | 55 58-12 | |

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Feb. 21.

Total in Sight 12,379,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 349,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 185,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply 4,472,000 Bales.
Other Visible Supply 159,000 Bales.
Total Sales 47,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales 300 Bales.
East Indian Stock 15,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 2,100 Bales.
East Indian Imports 5,000 Bales.
American Afloat 232,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 14,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 297,000 Bales.

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 21.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 17,000
Futures at New York:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 24.26 | +.03 |
| May | 24.63 | +.09 |
| July | 24.87 | +.04 |
| October | 24.67 | +.02 |

Spot Cotton at New York 24.50 unchanged.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.55 +.10
Futures at New Orleans:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 24.41 | +.10 |
| May | 24.71 | +.11 |

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 21 7/8
Demand Bills 47,575.
Silver Commercial Bars:—Foreign mined 68 3/8

### WHEAT.

London, Feb. 21.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Feb/Mar. sellers 69
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Feb/Mar value 70
Tone:—Quiet.—Easier.
Australian Feb/Mar buyers 69/6
Choice White Karachi Feb/Mar. paid sellers 63
Soft Red Karachi Feb/Mar. value 62
Tone:—Wheat afloat to U. K. 2,360,000

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 23.

(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

| | Bazar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 55 0 0 | 9 11 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | 64 0 0 | 9 9 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bansia | 67 0 0 | 9 14 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 10 14 0 | 11 6 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 10 12 0 | 11 4 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 11 14 0 | 12 6 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 13 12 0 | 14 5 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 13 7 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 99 0 0 | 13 13 0 |
| Teelseed, Gujar 75-25 | 86 0 0 | .. |
| Teelseed, Gujar 50-50 | 63 0 0 | .. |
| Teelseed, Black | 61 0 0 | 12 8 0 |
| Poppyseed White | 13 12 0 | 14 4 0 |
| Groundnuts | 64 0 0 | 12 10 0 |
| Mowraseed | 9 0 0 | 2 8 0 |
| Barley | 47 0 0 | 6 12 0 |
| Castorseed | 68 0 0 | 13 10 0 |
| Cotton Seeds, Ready | | 5 6 0 |
| Delivery | .. .. | |
| Jira | 16 0 0 | .. |
| Forward | Rs. a. p. | |

(Continued on next page.

## MUNICIPAL BILL.

### SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following is the report of the Select Committee of the Council on the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

The main alterations in the Bill are three in number:—

(1) We have amended the proposed section 38B so as to make it possible that when special committees are appointed by the Corporation, the Standing Committee should have the power to delegate to such committees its powers and duties with regard to any matter with which the latter are competent to deal. It is believed that this provision will enable the Standing Committee to make use of the specialised and experienced knowledge which such special committees are expected to acquire in particular spheres of business (clause 13);

(2) We have regarded Rs. 3,000 as an adequate monthly salary of the Commissioner, and provided that it may be raised to Rs. 3,500 after he has held the appointment for three years. We consider this scale to be more suitablbe than the one provided in the original Bill (clause 15);

(3) We have added a proviso to the proposed section 62E to the effect that the liability of the Corporation for the treatment and maintenance of pauper lunatics shall be limited to half the total charges incurred in this behalf. It was felt that such limitation was necessary in view of the fact that a number of such lunatics found in Bombay come from outside areas (clause 16).

In a minute of dissent Mr. K. F. Nariman writes:—

I think this is a good opportunity to introduce the much-needed reform by amending Section 54 (Act III of 1888) of the Municipal Act so as to transfer the powers of appointing the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation, that one amendment will alter the whole spirit of the present constitution and will mean a real step forward towards complete local self-government. If the power of appointment, dismissal or promotion of the Chief Executive Officer is not vested in the Corporation, the local self-government becomes a mere sham, as under the Municipal Act all the real executive powers are vested in the Commissioner and he has been given in many important matters absolute discretion even independent of the Corporation. In these important local affairs in which the absolute discretion is given to the Commissioner that officer can even defy an unanimous resolution of the Corporation and if the appointment, dismissal or promotion of such an important officer rests with the Government, the Corporation having no voice in them, then how could any one honestly suggest that even the first city in India enjoys complete local self-government? The Corporation in some matters becomes merely a deliberative body as helpless and impotent as the Council, against the executive. In order to make the local self-government complete and real at least in the presidency towns, it is necessary either to transfer the power of appointment and dismissal of executive officers to the Corporation; or if these appointments are made independent of the Corporation, then not to allow any discretion to these officers; but for the efficient and expedient management of such large and complicated affairs like that of municipality of Bombay, it is essential to vest some discretionary powers to the high and responsible executive officers, as it would be impossible to refer every matter to the Corporation; hence the other alternative, viz., to transfer the appointment to the Corporation seems to be more expedient. Besides, it is an acknowledged principle that a person or institution who pays for a particular post should have a voice in its appointment: the Government does not contribute anything towards the salary of the Commissioner still, it has alone the power of not only of appointing, but even of fixing his salary. The principle is acknowledged, with reference to all other municipal appointments, except that of the Commissioner.

MINUTE OF DISSENT BY MR. J. ADDYMAN.

I am in agreement with this report excepting the proviso of the proposed section 62E against which I entered my objection in committee.

I then held, and still hold, that to place any portion of the responsibilities for the maintenance of lunatics in Bombay upon Government is wrong in principle. Further I submit, to involve Government in any share of the responsibilities of maintaining lunatics who may be resident in any particular locality would prove a dangerous precedent for any or all local authorities throughout the presidency to follow.

MINUTE OF DISSENT BY MR. A. N. SURVE.

I am in general agreement with the majority report, except on one point, viz, clause 8, sub-paragraph (f) of section 28 which gives the voter an option of giving all his votes to one candidate or of distributing them among the candidates as he thinks fit. It is said that this option was given to secure representation to the minorities; but past experience has shown that the device has proved ineffective, and in several instances it has led to very undesirable results. It has resulted in securing undue and excessive representation to educated minorities at the expense of uneducated masses, with the inevitable consequence that the interests of the latter are neglected—if not altogether sacrificed—in the matter of sanction and other amenities which a municipality is intended to provide. For this reason I consider that a voter should not be at liberty to exercise his votes cumulatively; but that he should so distribute them as to give one vote only to each of the candidates of his choice. The advantages of this proposal are that the Corporation will become really democratic and it will not be a body consisting of representatives of the classes only as it at present is; it will lead to purity of elections, and the interests of the dumb masses will be better served. I am therefore of opinion that the voter should exercise his right of voting distributively only.

MINUTE OF DISSENT BY DR. M. B. VELKAR.

To my mind the appointment of the Commissioner should vest in the corporation subject to the approval of the Government and section 54 of Bombay III of 1888 be amended accordingly. The corporation has been demanding this power for the last so many years and I think it is a serious defect under the widened franchise, which has placed the corporation on a more democratic basis, not to vest this power in the corporation. If an institution has to be really democratic it must have its executive fully under its control. Under the present constitution, the Commissioner as he is appointed by the Government though paid by the Corporation his pay, does not consider himself the servant of the Corporation to carry out its wishes faithfully. The result is that the resolutions passed by the corporation are very often not carried out by the Commissioner in their letter and spirit and the real mind of a democratised corporation is not thus seen in the municipal administration of the city. This is a most serious defect in the bill and I hope the Legislative Council will mend it.

## DRINK IN BOMBAY.

The Roads Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have now reported as follows on the complaint about the foreshore near Warden Road being reserved for Europeans only:—

The Corporation while referring the aforesaid report to the Committee requested them to obtain Counsel's opinion as to the legality of the indenture and as to the rights of the Corporation thereunder in case it was valid and the nature of their control over the swimming bath. The Commissioner accordingly on being requested by the Committee to obtain and place before them Counsel's opinion as aforesaid, has forwarded the opinion of Counsel, Mr. D. F. Mulla, with his letter from which it will be seen that Counsel is of opinion that the Crown is entitled to every part of the foreshore between high and low water mark and that it has the power of granting out the foreshore or any part thereof. Counsel also thinks that the Indenture and the trust thereby created are valid; that the Corporation had, under the Municipal Act of 1872, power to hold the land subject to the trusts specified in the Deed and that Sections 136 and 137 of the Act include the case of a swimming bath though it may be reserved for a section of the public. As to the questions as to whether the general public other than the European inhabitants of Bombay have any rights in the foreshore granted by the said Indenture and as to whether there is any legal objection to the notice set up at Warden Road the opinion of Counsel is in the negative.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner the Committee are of opinion that in view of Counsel's opinion which confirms the legality and validity of the Indenture of Conveyance by which the foreshore complained of is reserved for Europeans only, the Corporation cannot interfere in the matter and that Mr. Ashburner be informed accordingly.

Regarding the question of carrying on an intensive propoganda of abstinence by issuing hand-bills, etc. in E F and G Wards of the city with a view to checking the evil of drink among the working classes the Sanitary Committee now report that they are unable to do anything in the matter.

## ANNUAL INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS.

DELHI, Feb. 23.

Mr. H. Burkinshaw in his address to the Annual Institute of Engineers (India) today hoped that at no distant date the membership of the Institute would be the hallmark of the engineer in India. As India was passing from an almost entirely agricultural to an industrial country of importance, the need for engineers would increase, but they must ensure that the number of engineers turned out did not go beyond the engineering resources of the country.

Hitherto, he said, there had been close co-operation between the scientist and the engineer. There must also be collaboration between the engineer and the bacteriologist in order to prevent the decay and corrosion of buildings and other structural material due to bacterial action.—A. P.

## KADIADRA A. V. SCHOOL (IDAR.)

(From a Correspondent.)

On Tuesday 3rd instant Seth Gulabchand Devchand visited the Kadiadra School. He was greatly pleased to see the school and promised to do his best to help it. He wished all success to the school and distributed sweetmeat to the students and the meeting was dissolved amidst cheers. Seth Gulabchand then visited the Ramabai Kanyashala and the Pathshala managed out of the moneys contributed by philanthrophic persons of Bombay and contributed his mite to each of the institutions.

HAROLD LLOYD
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER MAKER
in
Safety Last
PATHE CINEMA
Feb. 28th

# COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

Wheat, May .. .. 8 13 3
Linseed, May .. .. 14 3 0

To-day Hindoo Amashya, Dana-Bunder is closed to-day.

### LINSEED.

London, Feb. 21.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
April/May buyers 24 1/8
April/May sellers 24 1/4
Tone:—Firmer little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Months Mar/Apl. value 49/9
Buyers, etc May/Aug. sellers 49/9
Linseed Afloat 2,000 tons.

London, Feb. 21.

Linseed La Plata Argentine Feb/Mar. sellers £22 3/4
Firm—Harder to buy—little doing.
Cottonseed Bombay Feb/Mar. quoted £10 1/4
Castorseed Bombay Fef/Mar. sellers £24 3/8
Rapeseed Toria Feb/Mar. sellers £20 1/2 buyers £20.
Firm and quiet.

### METALS.

London, Feb. 21.

English best Selected Copper £68 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £65
Copper Braziers £84
Yellow Metal 8 1/8
Hard Spelter 30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets £17 1/4
Tin Block £264 1/2

### BRASS.

Bombay, February 23.

| | Per. | md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brass, English .. .. | | 3/4 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 | | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 | 1/4 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 | 1 2 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 | 3/4 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 2 | | 60 | 0 | 0 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, February 23.

| | per | md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, German .. .. | | 3-4 | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 | | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 | 1-4 | 66 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper, American .. | 1 | 1-2 | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 | 3-4 | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 2 | | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars .. .. | | | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchcteka Joint .. .. | | | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, English Bars .. .. | | | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass Bars .. .. .. | | | 39 | 4 | 0 |
| Pat Klai .. .. .. | | | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead, Country .. .. .. | | | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 .. | | | 57 | 8 | 0 |
| " " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2 | | | 57 | 8 | 0 |
| German Copper 1 1-2 .. .. | | | 66 | 8 | 0 |
| " " to 1 3-4 to 2 .. | | | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| American Copper 3-4 to 1, .. | | | 66 | 4 | 0 |
| " " 1 1-4 .. | | | 67 | 0 | 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 23.

| | per. lb. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kilachand .. | No. 14 1 2 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Kilachand .. | No. 20 1-2 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Currimbhai .. | No. 12 1-2 | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| Elphinstone .. | No. 12 1-2 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| David .. .. | No. 10 1-2 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Shapurji .. .. | No. 10 1-2 | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| Trikamdas .. .. | No. 10 1-2 | 0 | 12 | 3 |
| Sattara .. .. | No. 10 1-4 | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| Shapurji .. .. | No. 6 1-2 | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Light House .. | No. 6 1-2 | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Japan .. .. | No. 40—1 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| " .. .. | No. 42—2 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| " .. .. | No. 20 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| " .. .. | No. 32 | 1 | 4 | 0 |

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 21.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Feb. nominal 20/6
June/July sellers 16/10 1/2.
July/Sept. sellers 16/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. sellers 16/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. Selless 16/10 3/4.
20th Cuban Sugar, sellers 14/-

### RUBBER.

London, Feb. 21.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Mar/Apl. sellers 16 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot March 17 3/4
Tone:—Dull—Little doing.

### RECEIPTS

Bombay, February 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st February, 1925.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 26372 Bales. |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 8561 Cwts |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 7458 " |
| Rapeseed etc. .. .. .. | 949 " |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. | 1606 " |
| Poppyseed .. .. .. .. | Nil " |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. | 3873 " |
| Castorseed .. .. .. .. | 3806 " |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 232864 " |
| Myrabollams .. .. .. | 2852 " |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. | 14228 " |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. | Nil |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 3337 " |
| Juwar .. .. .. .. | 897 " |
| Masur .. .. .. .. | 390 " |
| Barley .. .. .. .. | 677 " |
| Bajri .. .. .. .. | 1449 " |
| Coal .. .. .. .. | 1792 Tons. |

## CALCUTTA MARKET.

### WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

Heavy Goods.—There has been a strong demand throughout the week, and prices have registered a sharp advance. Liverpool Twills for near delivery are scarce, and business is only possible at full rates. Trade has been of a general description, and a large business has been transacted up to June and, to a moderate extent, to the end of the year.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for April at Rs. 43/8, for July at Rs. 41, for October at Rs. 39/8; B. Twills for February at Rs. 62/8 to Rs. 65, for March at Rs. 62/8 to Rs. 64; Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8/2½ lbs. for April/June at Rs. 68, for April/September at Rs. 68; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 71 to Rs. 73, for March at Rs. 70 to Rs. 72; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/October at Rs. 72.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (3¼ lbs.) for July/August at Rs. 86.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for February at Rs. 62/8 to Rs. 65, for March at Rs. 62/8 to Rs. 64, for April/June at Rs. 59/12 to Rs. 61/8, for July/September at Rs. 57; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 71 to Rs. 73, for March at Rs. 70 to Rs. 72/8 to Rs. 72, for March/April at Rs. 72, for March, May at Rs. 71, for April at Rs. 71, for April/June at Rs. 69 to Rs. 70, for May/June at Rs. 69, for July/September at Rs. 66 to Rs. 67.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 58; Woolpacks for Ready at Rs. 2/11, for April/June at Rs. 3 to Rs. 3/2, for May/June at Rs. 3/0/6, for July at Rs. 3/0/6.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for March at Rs. 49, for April/June at Rs. 48 to Rs. 48/8, for July/September at Rs. 44 to Rs. 45; Hy C.'s for February at Rs. 66, for April at Rs. 62, for April/June at Rs. 58/8 to Rs. 60/8, for July/September at Rs. 58, for October/December at Rs. 54 to Rs. 55; Hy. C.s (2" green) for February at Rs. 66/8 striped basis; Hy. C.'s (36") for early March at Rs. 66 basis; Liverpool Twills (36") for February at Rs. 71/8 to Rs. 72 basis; A. Twills for April/May at Rs. 71.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flour Bags for April/June at Rs. 72; B. Twills (2 lbs.) for April/September at Rs. 54/4; B. Twills for February at Rs. 62/8 to Rs. 65, for March at Rs. 62/8 to Rs. 64, for April/June at Rs. 59/12, to Rs. 61/8, for July/September at Rs. 57, for October/December at Rs. 55 to Rs. 56.

Hessians.—Have ruled firm and values have advanced materially during the interval. There has been more enquiry from consuming centres and shippers have bought a moderate quantity for the near months, while a considerable trade has been effected with Mills for April/December to speculators.

9 Porters for Ready and February at Rs. 17 to Rs. 17/14 to Rs. 17/12, for February/March at Rs. 17/8, for March at Rs. 17 to Rs. 17/12, for April/June at Rs. 17 to Rs. 17/8, for April/September at Rs. 17, for July/September at Rs. 16/8 to Rs. 17/4, for July/December at Rs. 16/8, for October/December at Rs. 16 to Rs. 16/4.

Hessain Bags 54" by 27" hd. ex. 40"—8 ozs. for March at Rs. 38/12.

11 Porters for Ready and February at Rs. 20/6 to Rs. 21/4 for March at Rs. 20/8 to Rs. 21/8 to Rs. 21/6, for March/June at Rs. 21, for April/June at Rs. 20/4 to Rs. 21/8 to Rs. 21/6, for July/September at Rs. 21 to Rs. 21/8 to Rs. 21/4, for July/December at Rs. 20/8, for October/December at Rs. 20.

45"—11 ozs. for April/June at Rs. 22/4.
Wheat Bags for Ready at Rs. 23/12.
40"—12 ozs. for April/June at Rs. 22/8 basis.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, February 22.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.912 inches.

| | |
|---|---|
| Temperature of Air .. .. | 75.8 degrees. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. | 67.7 " |
| Dew Point .. .. .. | 62.7 " |
| Relative humidity of Air .. | 65% " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) .. | 0.0 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 83.9 " |
| Minimum do. do. .. | 66.8 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | E, NW, NNW, N. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. | 141 miles |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. | h. m. | ft. in. | Feb. | h. m. | m ft |
| M. | 23 | 11 34 | 28 3 | 23 | 5 34 | 17 3 |
| | | .. .. | .. .. | | 17 28 | 15 3 |
| Tu. | 24 | 0 8 | 30 2 | 24 | 6 15 | 16 2 |
| | | 12 19 | 28 7 | | 18 9 | 15 6 |
| W. | 25 | 0 45 | 30 0 | 25 | 6 53 | 16 1 |
| | | 13 3 | 28 6 | | 18 48 | 16 3 |
| Th. | 26 | 1 20 | 29 5 | 26 | 7 29 | 16 3 |
| | | 13 41 | 28 1 | | 19 24 | 17 9 |
| Fri. | 27 | 1 53 | 28 5 | 27 | 8 3 | 16 2 |
| | | 14 13 | 27 3 | | 20 1 | 18 4 |
| Sat. | 28 | 3 4 | 28 1 | 28 | 9 3 | 17 1 |
| | Mar. | 15 39 | 26 1 | Mar. | 21 11 | 19 2 |
| Sun. | 1 | 2 58 | 26 3 | 1 | 9 14 | 17 9 |
| | | 15 52 | 25 4 | | 21 19 | 20 8 |

### SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 24 (Tue) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 42m.
Feb. 25 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 42m.
Feb. 26 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 43m.
Feb. 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 43m.
Feb. 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 43m.

### BARLEY.

London, Feb. 21.

Karachi Barley March/April sellers 45/3

### FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 21.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6

# SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Barala, Miller, Busreh.
Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
Shaka Maru, Tanaka, Kobe.
Takoma Maru, Kojima, Kobe.
Tregonell, Richard, Barry.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 24.

Braunfels, Theyer, Hamburg.
Shinnoh Maru, Yoshika, Kobe.
Sommelsdijk, Kup, Calcutta.

### LOADING.

Feb. 23.

S S Delta for London.
S S Trecorne for Antwerp.
S S Cap Ortegal for Antwerp.
S S Rotenfels for Antwerp.
S S Khandala for Durban.
S S Goalpara for Calcutta.
S S Gharinda for Cochin.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1877 tons, Captain A C Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Takoma Maru:—The O S K steamer Takoma Maru, 5840 tons, Captain J Kojima, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Shaka Maru: The O S K steamer Shaka Maru 3385 tons, Captain Tanaka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The B S N Co's steamer Ahmedi 1331 tons, Captain J Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Braunfels:—The T M Co's steamer Braunfels 3558 tons, Captain J A Theyer, will sail today from harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Shinnoh Maru:—The O S K steamer Shinnoh Maru, 3582 tons, Captain J Yoshika, will sail today from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Sommelsdijk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Sommelsdijk, 4030 tons, Captain D Kup will sail today from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, February 23, 1923.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Cracovia, 4566, Trieste 1/3 L Triestino.
5 Amur Maru 4823 Kobe, N.F. O S Kaisha.
6 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 27/2 Graham Trading Co.
7 Cl Macnican 2751 Dunkirk 28/2, J F and Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 21/2, N Y Kaisha.
10 Trecarrel 3198 Antwerp 5/3 M M and Co.
13 Khandalla 3300 Durban 4/3 M M and Co.
14 Charlbury 2997, Antwerp NF Edwards
16 China 4173 London 28/2 M M
16 Corsinia, 2,848 Hull, 24/2, T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Reichenfels, 2,919 K'chi, 26/2, L Edwards and Co.
7 Nagpore, 3,226, Japan, 26/2, M M and Co.
8 Goalpara, 3,216, NF, NF, M M and Co.
9 Aleppo 2520, Hull, 25/2 K W & Co
10 & 11 Tarantia 3201 L'pool 20/2 Graham Trading Co. Ltd.
12 & 13 Morioka Maru, 3,096, Kobe, 1/3. N Y Kaisha.
14 Barjora, Busrah, 25/2, M M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Shensei Maru, 3,403, Kobe, 28/2, N Y Kaisha.
B Penang Maru 3215 Japan 25/2 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Indus Maru, Kobe, 1/3, O S Kaisha.
F Garmula, 3,234, NF, NF., M M and Co.
8 Varsova 1957 Basra 27/2 M M and Co

### LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 23rd February, Agent M M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macquarie due about 1st March, Agent J F Co.
City of Simla, about 25th February, Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Hongkong due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 17th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 23rd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Valencia due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Knowsley Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trantenfels due about 27th February Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 6th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilena due about 18th March, Agent L T Co.
Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sandon Hull due about 6th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kosmo due about 16th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 3rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Ceylon Maru due about 25th February, Agent N Y Kaisha
Hakodate Maru due about 28th February, Agent N Y Kaisha
S S Hevin Maru due about 3rd March, Agent N Y Kaisha

FROM CHINA.

Dongola due about 25th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

## THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th February 1925:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000.
Capital Paid up Rs. 1,68,00,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,00,000; Deposits, debts due to Banks, Agents, and Bills payable, etc. Rs. 16,66,30,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments 2,83,81,000; Total 22,18,11,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities, Rs. 4,85,82,000; Loans on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 3,95,08,000; Bills Discounted Rs. 1,50,71,000; Bank Premises Rs. 51,64,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 2,39,57,000; Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc., Rs. 8,95,29,000; Total Rs. 22,18,11,000.

## HAJEEBHOY SALT WORKS AT ADEN.

### OPENING CEREMONY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Lt.-General Sir Thomas Edwin Scott, Political Resident Aden performed on 6th instant the opening ceremony of The Hajeebhoy Aden Salt Works, whose Agents are Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee & Co., a name well known for more than half a century. At the invitation of Mr. Husseinbhoy, the representative of the firm here about 800 guests of all communities attended the function. The Works are situated at Shaikh Othman about 7 miles from the Camp. All the comforts of the guests were studied by Mr. Husseinbhoy Mahomedbhoy and the function went off successfully.

Among the guests was present His Highness the Sultan of Lahej. On the arrival of the Political Resident Mr. Husseinbhoy read the address, which was to be presented on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Works, to the Political Resident, who is leaving the shores of Aden shortly and presented it

AGENT'S REPLY.

The Political Agent in the course of his reply to the Address said:—

It has been a very great pleasure to come here this afternoon at the most kind and hospitable invitation of my friends, Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee to perform the ceremony of opening the Hajeebhoy Aden Salt Works and to witness the start in Aden's commercial life of an enterprise which is so great in its conception and so successful in its execution.

I offer to Mr. Hoosein Mahomedbhoy my sincerest congratulations on the results of all his hard work here for his firm and Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee may well be proud of the completion of an undertaking so up-to-date and so progressive in all its details. Evidence of skill and devotion to the firm's interests are around us on all sides, and I can testify personally to the strenuous labour in all seasons of the generous and popular representative of the firm who is dispensing such lavish hospitality to us all to-day, and making us all so comfortable in this settlement which he has established on the shores of Aden Harbour.

This great enterprise which we have all been invited to start on its career is only one of many which have grown under Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee during their long career in Arabia. So long ago as the early part of the 19th century Mr. Lalljee Sumar, ancestor of Mr. Hoosein Mahomedbhoy, established an export business in Mokalla. Later on he came to Aden and from Aden he sent his sons to open branches in China. The spirit of the enterprise which brought this founder of the firm to Arabia still lives in his successors and their progress has been unchecked. Their generosity is well-known and evidences of it may be seen in many institutions to which they have subscribed during and since the War.

Then the Political Resident declared the Works open.

After light refreshments the function came to a close.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, February 23.

| | For. | Steamer. | Date. | Mails close at |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | England .. .. .. .. | | | |
| 2. | Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregd. | S/S Cracovia .. | 1st March 25 | 8 a. m. |
| 3. | Japan .. .. .. .. | | | |
| 4. | Australia via D'kodi & Colombo | S/S Oronsay .. | 24th Feb. 25. | 6-30 a. m. |
| 5. | Japan (superscribed) .. | S/S Shinnoh Maru | 24th Feb. 25 | 8 a. m. |
| 6. | Singapore ( " ) .. | | | |
| 7. | Straits Settlements .. .. | | | |
| 8. | Ceylon .. .. .. | | | |
| 9. | East Africa .. .. .. | S/S Khandalla | 4th March 25 | 12 Noon, |
| 10. | South Africa .. .. .. | | | |
| 11. | Seychelles .. .. .. | | | |

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Novices vs. Desperados, a 4-15 p.m. on the cooperage.

36th Bombay Boy Scouts vs. Boys' Gymkhana at 5-15 p.m. on the Cooperage:

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

Urgent meeting of the Bombay Rent Act Committee, Sir J. J. High School, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

### UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class on Katha Upanishad at Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Girgaon, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m.

### NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Students of the National Medical College wishing to appear for the First M.C.P.S. in the next April must fill up their forms not later than 12th March and must have passed the College Preliminary Examination to be held on 7th and 8th March, 1925.

### SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The V. B. Korgaokar Scholarship and the M. V. Rajadhyax prize for 1924 have been awarded to Miss. Najini J. Nerurker and to Master Vasant N. Paikeer, respectively.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

### CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 22nd February 1925, to 6 a.m. of 23rd February, 1925:—

| Disease | Attacks | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Small-pox | 8 | 7 |
| Cholera | nil | nil |
| Plague | nil | nil |
| Influenza | nil | nil |

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 103.
Total mortality this day last year 115.

### THE DISRAELI CLUB.

Under the auspices of the above institution a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Abrahab B. Salem, B.A., B.L., to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Girgaon, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has kindly contented to preside. Subject:—"What India can learn from the Jew."

### CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE.

To-day (Tuesday) Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, B.A., Managing Director, the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., will deliver a lecture on the "Co-operative Finance," at the Institute Office, Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when all are invited to attend.

### BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

A meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union will be held in the Secondary Training College, Demonstration Hall, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. H. R. Hamley will introduce a debate on "Proposed changes in the school-leaving examination." All interested are cordially invited to attend.

### FAREWELL DINNER TO REV. DR. MACKICHAN.

It is proposed to give a dinner in honour of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan by the old students of Wilson College on the eve of his departure i.e. 6th prox. at the Hotel Majestic. Will those desirous of joining the dinner kindly communicate with, and send their subscriptions to Mr. S.A. Shete, 46, Kalbadevi Road or to Mr. V.S. Sohoni, clerk, Wilson College, before 4th March. Minimum subscription is Rs. 12.

### POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 4th March, 1925.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mongolia" with Mails from London of 19th inst. left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 21st inst.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the Mails from Bombay of 7th inst. arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 21st inst. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Caledonia" with the Mails from London of 12th inst. arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 22nd inst. and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 27th inst.

### ALLEGED THEFT.

#### PICK-POCKET IN SHARE BAZAAR.

The way how pick-pockets carry on their trade and a lucrative one too within the precints of the Share Bazaar, while their victims are engrossed in settling their own 'soudas' was narrated in the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate. Sub-Inspector S. B. Patel put up Ramchandra Karamchand, a Karachi man on charges of attempt at theft and committing theft of a purse containing Rs. 61.

Mr. Kaikhushroo Katrak, a share-broker, said that on Saturday last at about 12-30 p.m. he was transacting some business in the Share Bazaar when the accused gave him a push. Subsequently he found the accused cutting his pocket. He caught him red-handed and took him to his 'pedhi'. He sent his boy to fetch a police man.

The second victim Mr. Lowji Muncherji Wadia said that he was in the Share Bazaar on the day in question. At about 1 p.m. some of his friends brought to his notice that his pocket had been cut. He also found his purse containing Rs. 62, a blank cheque and his visiting cards missing. Later on he came to know that a man had been arrested for pick-pocketing, and one of his friends brought him his purse, telling him that it was dropped by the accused while he was sitting near a bench. A safety blade was recovered in the Share Bazaar.

Mr. S. N. Mahajan, pleader, who appeared for the accused, denied all allegations and said that it was a false case. The accused happened to spit on the toe of the first complainant. He got angry and abused the accused. The accused retaliated and the complainant got this made up case. As for the second charge against the accused, Mr. Mahajan submitted, that there was no substantial evidence to connect the accused with the theft. Moreover when the accused was arrested by the first complainant no cutting instrument was found with the accused. In conclusion Mr. Mahajan submitted that his client be given the benefit of doubt.

The case stands adjourned.

### TAXI DRIVER FINED.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Doming DeSouza, a taxi driver of rash and negligent driving.

The prosecution alleged that on the night of January 29, the accused was driving his car along the New Marine Lines Road. As he was doing so he drove on the wrong side of road and dashed against a stationary motor car belonging to Mr. B. R. N. Wadia.

The accused's defence was that he was on the right side of the road and that it was the complaintant's driver, who, while backing his car did not blow his horn and thus was responsible for the accident.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted while Mr. P. N. H. Vijaykar, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. B. H. Daruwalla, pleader, watched on behalf of the complainant.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or in default 2 months' hard labour. The Magistrate further ordered the accused's license to be suspended for 3 months.

## LYDA BETTI.

### A SHOW IN HER HONOUR.

We must offer our consolation to theatre goers who were eagerly waiting to see "Aida" at the Excelsior, but they need hardly feel sorry since "Madame Butterfly" is again to be staged with Betty Lyda in the title role. Though we should have given much to see a new opera staged, Signor Gonsalez has chosen to honour Signorina Lyda Betti with a benefit performance in "Madame Butterfly", a play which is in great demand. On Wednesday Signorina Lyda Betty will appear on a Bombay stage for the last time, and we shall feel very sorry to mark the farewell on Wednesday. The story of Lieutanant Pinkerton and Madame Butterfly is bound to make as big a treat as it did before, and by reason of the performance being given in benefit of the company's outstanding artiste, a full house should be an appropriate response.

## MARATHA STUDENTS' BOARDING HOUSE.

### GOVERNOR'S REMARKS IN THE VISITOR'S BOOK.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay during his recent tour in Nasik paid a visit to the Udaji Maratha Students' Boarding House on 28th January, and on the request of the authorities there made the following note in the Visitor's Book:—

"I was very pleased to have the opportunity of visiting the Maratha Boarding House on January 28th during my visit to Nasik.

This is an Institution which appears to me to deserve every encouragement. I was particularly pleased to find that, though the Institution is run by the Maratha Community, there is no class or creed distinction and real practical service is being given to the boys helping them to become good and useful citizens of their country.

I wish the Institution every success and congratulate those who are responsible for its management."

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POSTMEN'S UNION.

The following telegram was sent by the President of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union on 11-2-1925 to the Director General Posts and Telegraphs, and to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industry and Labour:—

"The Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union surprised and pained their claim disregarded only Clerks' revision sanctioned from March Earnestly request similar sanction Postmen and Menials' case immediately. Awaiting favourable result.—President."

## SAFETY LAST.

In connection with Harold Lloyd's big picture "Safety Last" which opens at Pathe Cinema on Saturday the following paragraph from America is of interest.

Wherever "Safety Last", Harold Lloyd's latest picture comedy for Pathe is shown, it unquestionably will win the applause of the entire audience. But even the most enthusiastic applause can't compare with the cheering of the crowd that witnessed the filming of the climb in "Safety Last."

Somehow the news got about the famous comedian was to use the Bank of Italy building at the corner of First and Spring Streets in Los Angeles to film a scene for one of his forthcoming productions. Three hours before the comedian arrived, the streets around the tall building were crowded with admirers of the star. When Harold appeared on the scene, he was noisily welcomed, and as the directors and cameramen made their preparations, the crowd settled down, expecting to see the filming of a comic street scene.

They saw, instead, one of the most daring stunts ever performed for the camera. As Harold continued his climb, the huge audience showed its appreciation by breathless interest, applauding now and then at some especially reckless performance by the star, but, on the whole, watching the comedian in tense admiration.

When the climb was finally completed the crowd relaxed into a veritable ovation, and the gratifying demonstration when Harold Lloyd stepped into his car to leave, surely must have been some compensation for the long hours of tedious training necessary to perform the clever feats in "Safety Last."

## STRIKE IN IRON WORKS.

About 100 men employed in the Edward Iron Works, situate at De Lisle Road struck work on Monday morning demanding immediate payment of their wages for last month. The management having refused to accede to their request they left their work in a body and went away.

## BHIWANI NEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, Feb. 19.

Plague is increasing in the city alround. Municipality is busy re-opening old party questions leave the sanitation to itself. L. Tata Chand's appeal is coming on the 19th instant. Nothing is known regarding the police investigation in connection with the corruption in which the president is alleged to be involved. The defamation case against the "Sandesh" has been fixed for the 6th proxime when Thakar Bhanisingh will be examined. People have begun evacuating the city.

# "TRUST THE PEOPLE"

## SWARAJISTS' ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT.

## BUDGET DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL.

When the Council met on Monday after a couple of days' recess, the President announced that Government had given two days for non-official business. At question time Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Minister for Education was much heckled by the members about the appointment of Deputy Educational Inspectors. A gentleman was appointed over the heads of experienced men, "mainly because he was a non-Brahmin", and the Council strongly objected to this attitude of Mr. Jadhav, and had it not been for the timely help of the President, Mr. Jadhav would have been hopelessly floored. But as it was, he could not explain his conduct to the satisfaction of the Council. While Mr. Pradhan was making his manuscript oration, Mr. Jayakar asked the President whether it was not the duty of Government members to be in their seats to hear the criticism of their department, and the President said it was not obligatory.

The Budget debate began yesterday with a speech by Mr. D. P. Desai in his pungent style, but most of it was lost at the Press Table, as the speeches of a great number of members. Mr. Lalji Naranji made his usual well-informed speech. It was a very severe condemnation of the Government policy, and condemned diarchy as unworkable and asked for wholly representative Government to replace the present archaic system. After the tea interval the Swarajist members made a very brave show and severely criticised the Government's delinquencies. The burden of their complaint was that while the taxes wrung out of the starving peasant went to enrich the most highly paid services in the world, the perennially starving ryot got nothing in return. Trust the people was their slogan. The apathy of Government generally, and the services particularly came in for severe castigation. Mr. V. A. Surve, and Mr. Kothari made two very powerful criticisms of the Government. The former must not, however, be confused with the leader of the Non-Brahmins in the Council, Mr. A. N. Surve of Bombay.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on Monday, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

After questions were over the President announced the result of the voting for the Public Accounts Committee and the following members were appointed to it:. Messrs. Lalji Naranji, A. Pathan, Rafiudin Ahmed J. C. Swaminarayan, N. E. Navle, H. M. Rahimtoola, S. N. Angadi and Mr. H B. Shivdasani.

Rao Sahib D. P. Desai (Kaira District), speaking on the Budget complained that while in 1923-24 they had a surplus of 20 lakhs, this year they had a deficit of about 41 lakhs. While their revenue had increased, their expenditure had overgrown and nation-building as outlined by the Finance Member was a costly thing. He asked what was the use of keeping law and order where people were starving. All the civilians had received more than one increase during the last few years, and now again the increase proposed by the Lee Commission was included in the Budget estimates and he thought this was not justified in the present circumstances. He did not think the Sukkur Barrage was going to be a successful thing. He complained that the Ministers were unable to do anything in the face of the opposition of Secretaries, as the Governor generally sided with the latter. They would have seen all that from the controversy between Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir M. Hayward.

The President said that Ministers were responsible to the House, and as they were taking full responsibility for their actions, the Council could deal with them as it liked.

### A WARNING.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants Chamber) said what the Finance Member had told them was that the Council should give the Government all the money that they wanted by taxing the people and that the Government should be trusted to do all the "nation-building". He thought, the present position was really serious. It was not only a deficit of 40 to 50 lakhs but it was a warning for the future that more money would be required and that Government would tax the public to get the necessary amount; the Government demand, of course, would go on increasing. Out of a total revenue of about 1667 lakhs Reserved Departments got 1088 lakhs; of these nearly 490 lakhs were non votable. Transferred Departments got about 579 lakhs, out of which 63 lakhs were non-votable. Thus there was very little expenditure which was votable, and they had very little voice in the determination of that expenditure. Even then Government could go on certifying the rejected items, and thus spend the required sums. The question really was how and where the Finance Minister was going to find all the required money. In every country, when the budget was presented to the people, the question asked was how far it would affect the people. The question for them to ask was whether the wealth of this Presidency had increased or decreased, agriculturally or industrially. If there was any honest intention on the part of Great Britain that India should prosper, then they would have tried their best to solve the economic problems of this country, but they had not done that. While the deficit was there, new wealth was not created in this country. The main source of Government revenue was Land Revenue, but there was no increase in either that or excise, and the proposed additional taxation could not be justified by the increased prosperity of the Presidency and the Government taxed merely because they wanted money. The real issue was whether diarchy should go on or whether the whole Government should be elected, and should be made wholly responsible to the Council, subject to its criticism. The House must say that diarchy must end soonest possible, and that Great Britain must give this country economic freedom. The legitimate wealth of this country must remain in this country, but so long as the Council did not control the whole policy of the Government this finding of money by additional taxation was a farce. They must make it plain to Government that compared to Great Britain the wealth of this country was almost nothing although 300 millions were toiling incessantly in India. Without an economic enquiry into the resources of the people what was the use of considering what taxation should be levied? He feared that it was merely done for the purpose of creating differences between the various classes and sections in this country. The increased taxation was not for this year only, but it would go on for ever. The cause of their trouble was not that they were not producing enough, but that the producers did not get a proper price for their produce owing to the currency and other policies of Government, which clearly were not in the interest of this country.

Mr. R G. Pradhan (Nasik District) thought it was not possible to separate provincial and national finance from each other and both from the fundamental questions of constitutional and administrative policy for they were all interdependent problems. The suggestions which the member could make were limited and could not go to the very root of the matter. The real deficit was not Rs. 41 lakhs but less. If 10 lakhs on Lee Commission's recommendations were not spent, there would have been no deficit at all.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) said three years ago they had a deficit of 60 lakhs, and now again there was a deficit budget; but the fact was the deficit was greater than the 41 lakhs mentioned by the Finance Member; it was over a crore. He wanted the remissions and suspensions to be put under a separate head, and he wanted a permanent head for this to be opened. He complained that a great deal of money was spent over the services under the Lee Commission recommendations, the result of which would be merely chaos.

### WHY NOT THROW OUT?

Mr. S. S. Deo (West Khandesh District) said the speech of the Finance Member was merely a reply to the hypothetical question which might be put to him—why his two finance bills should not be immediately thrown out? The member had advanced many grounds for increased taxation namely: that Land Revenue was not going to increase immediately; that the policy of Government in regard to suspensions and remissions was very liberal; that Government was about to adopt prohibition and that a decrease in Excise Revenue was expected; that the finances were in a very bad predicament; and that Government were going to tax the rich and not the poor and that these two Bills only would save the situation. Then the Finance Member had gone on uttering threats which he ought not to have uttered, for threats of coercion and criminal intimidation were outside the House, and while it was the duty of the Finance Member to frighten the Council—in fact no one could be a successful Finance Member unless he could utter threats (laughter)—it was the duty of the House not to be intimidated. He feared that all the grounds put forward by the Finance Member were without any substance. He knew it for a fact that in his district, when there was a likelihood of the crops failing for want of timely showers, Government had sent notices to the cultivators that unless they paid the taxes in time they would have to pay Rs. 1-4 for every Re. 1 they had to pay. That was all the sympathy they got from Government to whom they looked for help in their dire necessity. Therefore, it was no use speaking of a liberal policy of suspensions and remissions, to help the poor ryot. It was times like that which brought into existence a Mahatma to do away with a system of Government, the nature of which they all know very well. Coming to the Excise Revenue, he said only that morning they had received a press note from Government that the ideal of Government was total prohibition. He wondered why it had taken them such a long time to come to that decision when the report of the Excise Committee was before them for such a long time. This year they would close with a balance of five crores and not the figure mentioned by Government. When the Budget was unfolded two services looked with hungry eyes for some increase—one was the heaven-born and the other hell-born— the first belonged to the All-India services who were few in numbers and the second were the Primary teachers who were large in numbers. But while the former got a great deal the latter had not got anything. The rate of pay of the services would not be believed in by anyone, but it was true. He thought that that rate of pay was monstrous, if it was anything.

Mr. V. R. Kothari (Sholapur District) admitted there was greater expenditure on nation-building departments, than on other departments, but the divergence of funds was not really so great as was made out by the Finance Member. But that was done with a view to get the taxation Bills passed by the House. The Government had held out this bait of extra expenditure on nation-building departments merely with a view to getting fresh taxation sanctioned. The fact was the deficit was already there and was not a new thing due to nation-building Land Revenue this year was not normal, and they should not build their budgets on abnormal receipts. Were Government prepared to withdraw the taxation Bills if the Council was willing to forego the increased expenditure on Education? He thought not. Government wanted this money for next and for many more years to come, and that was the reason of fresh taxation. He could not congratulate the Education Minister on having got more money for education, for until it was actually spent they could not be sure that it would be so spent, for they had got similar promises from Dr. Paranjpye, and the money was never spent. He complained that while the subordinate services were paid a poor wage not even a living wage, the higher services were paid 10 lakhs on the recommendations of the Lee Commission. They did not want too many Ministers, as they had at present. The Ministers were wanted for the purpose of shaping the policy of Government but they were not doing it now. Even those resolutions which the Council adopted were not acted upon by the Government, and he did not see any use in such resolution, for Government might as well sleep and do nothing. Why was Sir M. Hayward always in charge of the departments of Justice, Law and Police? Even while he was a junior member of the Council he was in charge of the departments and now while he was the senior-most member of Government he was in charge of them, in fact he had taken those departments with him wherever he went. Since the reform scheme had come into operation these departments were never in charge of an Indian member. Was that proper he asked. But if the rule of seniority was to be observed at all why was not the Minister who was senior to many members of the Executive Council taking his place according to seniority?

Mr. G. Wiles (Secretary to Finance Department) said none of the members who had criticised the Budget had put forward a single constructive suggestion. Out of the three crores spent in interest a large portion was received back by the Government. The two crores they were paying to Government of India for Tagari loans, they got back from the cultivators. Then again there was the interest on Development Department loans over the Sukkur Barrage scheme which was not charged to the Provincial revenues.

### POUND OF FLESH.

Mr. H. D. Saheba (Ahmedabad District) said while the shopkeepers were treated with consideration, the ryots were treated with the utmost severity, and middle classes living in the towns were not contributing their share of taxes to the exchequer. The Government had no feeling for the poor cultivator, but for the highly paid officer. Government merely said: pay our revenue demand, our pound of flesh, and we do not want anything more.

Mr. S. T. Kambli (Dharwar) said while the Government had schemes for the development of the Presidency, they had no schemes for the poor Karnatak which was always on the verge of famine.

Mr. G. F. Pratt (Commissioner N.D.) also spoke.

Mr. B. R. Nanal (Ratnagiri District) was entirely dissatisfied with the budget. He was sorry to see a rise in the Excise Revenue, for not a single pie from this revenue should disfigure their budget, for the public did not want to see it increased. He thought there should be permanent settlement, although there was a great deal of controversy over this question, for the present level of land revenue was higher than it ought to be. They should not look to land revenue for any increase; revenue from stamps also could not be carried on definitely, and there must be a limit to the taxable capacity of people. They should not look to extra taxation for the normal expansion of their beneficent activities. By appointing honorary subordinate judges, district judges and even High Court judges he thought, they could reduce their expenditure on the judicial department by half. The fact was that Government did not trust the public, as they ought to. There was great deal of legal talent in the country and this could easily be placed at the service of the Motherland, if Government wished it. They should make village panchayats compulsory, instead of voluntary as at the present time. Coming to the question of police, he thought here again they could cut down the expenditure by giving arms licenses more liberally than Government were doing at present.

Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri District) complained that Government had spent their money lavishly on their officers and they had nothing to spare for the poor ryot. It appeared to him that taxes were for the benefit of the highly paid service and not for the good of the suffering ryot. His own district who suffering from a perpetual water famine, and yet—when a question was asked in the Council Government gave a reply after one year that they were making enquiries. So much for the solicitude of Government! The Minister had told them that if the people would pay us. 8 per year per head, they would get a perennial supply of pure water. And yet what had been done by the Minister to fulfil those promises? Poor peasants who were working 18 hours a day on Rs. 10 per month were highly taxed for the benefit of the rich services, without getting any corresponding benefits. The shop-keepers who got rich by their exactions from the poor peasants paid Government second-hand taxes and enabled their own people to oppress the poor ryots. He hoped they would remember all those things at the time they voted for the Finance Bills and treat them as they deserved.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

## THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

### INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY, Feb. 23.

The Council correspondent of the Free Press of India writes:—

In the new budget presented to the Council the designation of the Director of Industries is shown as "Superintendent Industries" and not as "Director." This is intended to lessen the importance of the present holder of the office, who is an Indian. There is no reason why an Indian should be designated as "Superintendent" instead of as "Director". The qualifications, experience and attainments of the present holder, Mr. F. E. Bharucha, are such as are specified by the Report of the Industrial Commission in para 311 and 312 for a Director. Again the pay of the Superintendent of Industries is shown as Rs. 909 rising to 1,250, almost the same as the pay of the Assistant Director. In all the other provinces and presidencies the pay of the Director of Industries ranges from Rs. 2,500 to 3,000 except in U. P. and Assam, where Indian Directors get Rs. 2,000 and 1,500 respectively. Bombay is of greater industrial importance than other provinces and why should the Director for Bombay receive less than even Assam? The present incumbent has served in this Department for six years as an Assistant Director and for one year as the de facto Director. He has given ample proof of his abilities to act as Director; but Government seem to be bent upon reducing the importance of the work he has been doing for the past one year.

Under the revised plan the Government seem to want Mr. Bharucha to officiate as Director of Industries under the altered designation of Superintendent of Industries without any assistant and with the aid of only one clerk and one typist on his old salary of Rs. 1,100. In the past the Director of Industries, whose work was nearly the same, was paid Rs. 3,000 and had under him 18 clerks, one Deputy Director on Rs. 2,200, and one Assistant Director on Rs. 1,100.

## COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

It was stated by the political correspondent of the Free Press of India on February 9th that the Swaraj Sub-Committee of the All-Parties Conference under Dr. Besant found that it could not do any work until the Hindu-Muslim question was solved. In reference to it, Dr. Besant writes:—"The Sub-Committee of which I was Chairman sat for several days up to February 11th and completed its report, which was duly handed in to the General Secretary before the appointed date, Feb. 15th."

# UNTOUCHABILITY

## NOT SANCTIONED BY HINDUISM

## PROTEST AGAINST ORTHODOX MANOEUVRE.

A public meeting was held at Mahalaxmi Kacharapatti under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. B. Trivedi on Friday, 20th inst. at p.m. when the folowing resolutions were passed:

That this meeting is of opinion that the resolution passed at a meeting held some time back under the presidency of Mr. Monmohandas Ramji and seconded and supported by a number of Gujarathi Hindus to the effect that the attempt to remove untouchability was a danger to the religion is absolutely misleading and the said resolution is against the basic principle of the Hindu religion. This meeting therefore enters its strong protest against the said resolution and also condemns the action of those who took part in the passing of the said resolution. This meeting at the same time proclaims that it does not regard the said persons as leaders of the Hindu Society and also that they are not Hindus the true sense of the term.

This meeting holds that the order issued by the Shankaracharya of the Sharada Peetha and published at Ahmedabad by his Manager Keshavlal Maganlal Trivedi to the effect that the maintenance of untouchability is essential to Hinduism is absolutely misleading; on the contrary the Hindu religion does not sanction the observance of untouchability. This meeting further enters strong protest against the opinion of the Shankaracharya, who has wrongly denounced the attempt of the Indian National Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mahatma Gandhiji in giving their generous support and encouragement for the removal of untouchability.

## WORKHOUSE FOR BEGGARS

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the City Coroner complaining against the insufficiency of lighting at the corner of the University Gardens on the Mayo Road, which resulted in a fatal accident in November last.

The letter was sent to the Commissioner for report and necessary action.

### MATERNITY BENEFITS.

The next item considered was the letter to the President of the Municipal Corporation from the Bombay Government re. the amendment of the Indian Factories Act with a view to provide maternity benefits.

The letter stated that the subject matter was engaging the attention of the Government as Mr. N. M. Joshi had already introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly for granting certain maternity benefits to the working women. It has been sent to different public and private bodies for their opinion. Moreover the Government had also prepared a scheme of maternity benefits to the working women, which also made a provision of creches in Mills where their children would be accommodated and cared for.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, in approving of the Government scheme said, that with the provision of maternity benefits and the starting of creches they would be assured that the next generation of workers would be healthy.

### WORKHOUSE FOR BEGGARS.

The Corporation then recorded another letter from the Government of Bombay stating that the Government was considering the appointment of a special officer to deal with the question and prepare a scheme for the establishment of a workhouse for the able-bodied beggars on the lines of criminal tribes settlement.

The Corporation then adjourned.

## AN APOLOGY.

We regret very much owing, to the unprecedented roll of absentees in the Press on account of Bombay-illness we have had to hold back a considerable amount of news matter from to-day's issue of the "Chronicle."

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**The Bombay Chronicle**
*TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1925.*


## STILL STRUGGLING.

Truly to appreciate the progress of our cotton industry, we should throw our minds back and realise the immense difficulties through which it has had to struggle. Englishmen who join in the Jubilee of the Millowners' Association have to slur over a lot of history and confine themselves, in austere vein, to commonplaces regarding shy capital, indifferent courage and elusive labour. While such obstacles have had their place in the struggle of the industry we should not be misled by any language of patronising omniscience, and belittle the toil of pioneers in a field purposely desolated by the manufacturing interests of England. From 1775 to the middle of the 19th century, British Rule was engrossed in a dual problem; the first was to destroy the continuity of India's manufacturing trades and the second, to convert India into a market for British goods. Allusion to the fact is considered bad taste in the best circles, but to appreciate the success of the mill-industry we should recall the opposition it has always had to face. The Anglo-Indian aristocracy is accustomed to point out the existence of 79 lakhs of spindles and 1½ lakhs of looms in India, and unctuously add that India's mill-industry has after all—"after all" is important—very little to grumble about the political machinations of the foreign competitor. We entirely differ from this sanctimonious view because the figures give us no idea of the enterprise repressed through the campaign of foreign interests. In spite of the invention of the power-loom in England, India had the advantage of skilled production and the genius of adaptation. The secret of steam was a discovery of world-wide importance, and if India's production had not been cruelly mutilated, her capacity to turn out indigenous fabrics would have stood four-square against competition. The policy of British Rule cannot be honestly or vividly described without breaking the law of sedition; so ruthless and contemptible indeed were the devices of British merchants to stifle the foreign trade of Indian fabrics and to reduce India into a consumer of Manchester goods. The story is hardly detailed in schools and colleges. Even European professors of the I. E. S. functioning in divers ways, have not disputed this aspect of history. In 1813, India was a manufacturer of cotton; but the cotton manufactures she sent to England were taxed at 82 per cent *ad valorem*, raw cotton was welcome. There was nobody in England hired to mourn the tragedy of the consumer, because England wanted the trade; Wilberforce was busy over slaves, and the Church of England consisted of Tories at prayer. With consolidated success and more enlightenment, crocodile tears for the heathen-consumer began to wash away the foundations of Indian industry. Even in 1813, the cotton and silk goods of India could be sold at a profit in England of 50 to 60 per cent. England put up duties and dumped back goods on India. H. H. Wilson, the historian of India, whose credit neither Professor Rushbrooke Williams nor Professor C. J. Hamilton has yet assailed wrote: "Had this not been the case, had not such prohibitory duties and decrees existed, the mills of Paisley and Manchester would have stopped at their outset and could scarcely have been set in motion even by the power of steam. They were created by the sacrifice of the Indian manufacturer. Had India been independent, she would have retaliated, would have imposed prohibitive duties upon British goods and would thus have preserved her own industry from annihilation." The import trade of Manchester was conceived in iniquity and it has been reared on a policy whose refinements have progressed with time.

Thus the object of England was to destroy our textile production and make India the prop of her export trade. The impetus of hostility has continued through decades of trusteeship. It is the genius of Britain to reconcile moral maxims with self-interest. Free Trade became almost a Christian principle, while Protection, for others, was highly objectionable. After having [illegible] her trade and shipping by methods of savage selfishness, she settled down as a mentor of convenient righteousness which was supposed to reflect Free Trade. The Indian mill-industry has been hampered by tariff manipulations, by excise duties, by managed currency and false exchange. Every Indian knows it, though it is not supposed to be good form to express the fact in the atmosphere of our Chelmsford Clubs and Willingdon Clubs. It speaks volumes for the tenacity and shrewdness of Bombay businessmen to have attempted the creation of an industry obnoxious to Lancashire, and so to regulate their range of output as to diminish the envenomed opposition of the Manchester manufacturer. The Manchester Liberal would tolerate a cow docile enough to be led but not strong enough to kick. The history of the Excise Duty is eloquent commentary of Lancashire tactics; and it is a matter of wonder that Indian enterprise has warily gone so far and saved itself. Very often do we hear of the reluctance of India to invest her savings in industries. Upto a limit, it may be possible, but if it conflicts with British interests, what protection would be there for the investor? A single turn of exchange or tariff would mean the ruin of the investor. You can toy with industries or shipping enterprise up to a point, not beyond. When on 29th March 1922, Lancashire manufacturers and Lancashire labourers, waited upon Lord Peel they told him that India should not be given fiscal autonomy. They asked: "Are you seized with our case and do you still realise that Lancashire still has the same right of intervention which she had in the past?" And to warn the Cabinet against Lancashire votes, Sir Ryland Atkins added: "A wild cat in the Chamber is more dangerous than a lion in the desert". The wild-cat was Lancashire, the lion India. We have the advantage of a Home market, local cotton, and cheap labour. To coax Government into the abolition of the 3½ per cent production-duty, it is now the fashion to denounce Japan as the real competitor. For the purpose of benefitting the Indian mill-owner against Japan, Lancashire is not going to part with an advantage; hence the wild-cat policy of retaining the excise-duty until financial considerations permit—that is virtually never. Last year, Sir Charles Innes said that even if financial considerations permitted, the Government would reserve the "right" of coupling a reduction of the import duty with the abolition of the Excise. To raise a non-Imperial bogey, Japan is hardly convincing to Lancashire who "reserves the right of intervention she had in the past." Imports of Japanese yarn has risen to 20 million lbs, but piece-goods have fallen from the peak of Rs. 10 crores in 1918 to Rs. 1½ crores. The yarn market of the Far East is lost to us, and we have to depend upon the home-market, without trusting, too much, the chances of growth in the Near East. We are near a halt in growth if the duty on production, through fair years and lean, is not abolished. Mr. Wadia is astonished at the fortune of Japanese Spinners who import cotton and under-sell us in the yarn and cloth market. There is the fact of thrift; but what really is at the bottom of Japan's success? She has a co-ordinated policy of industrial development. In India when cotton is up, coal is down; when cotton and coal are favourable, the shippers thwart us; when we think of shipping, Government are in the throes of railway development; and when everything is propitious, Government obstruct the entire scheme with tariffs. Japan hasn't got this scheme of piece-meal sensations and comic chaos. It is the portion of India. Without a settled policy and a patriotic Government, confusion will tend to become worse confounded.

If we look at the flat average of profits through fifty years, our success is just middling. But even as we congratulate the mill-industry against vested interests and political legerdemain, we must say a word in favour of labour, which seems to be the favourite whipping boy of the Agents. Let us not be unjust. As profits are in a bad way, the mill-owners are not able, we deduce, to grant the workers a Jubilee bonus or to treat them "in truly British fashion". But they have in a large way been associated with the fortunes of the industry, and if after 50 years of service, they dream of better wages and amenities, should we regard the development with horror? True, wages have been doubled, but did the wage-bill correspond to profits when the mill-owners pocketted in a single year dividends worth sixteen crores? And in the depreciation of money, have the labourers benefitted vastly? If fresh demands are made, like the award of Maternity Benefits, is it right on the part of mill-owners to object to them "on principle"? We can understand temporary pleadings of financial stress, but continuous opposition to ameliorative measures "on principle" are beyond us. The Agents will not profit by the attitude in the long run. Labour has been described as migratory, but it is for the mill-owners to make the evolution of a permanent labour-force worth while. They, however, adopt a defensive attitude against all modern principles of labour-freedom and labour-amenities. In spite of their opposition against the raising of age for juvenile labour, maternity benefits, compensation rules and collective bargaining by labour, the mill-owners seem to be aghast at their own goodness and at the extravagance of labour. If labour is not efficient enough they have not done much to raise their standard. They seem to expect foreign standards on local scales of treatment. We do hope that mill-owners will adopt a more generous estimate of the condition of the contumacious worker. All India will congratulate them on their Golden Jubilee and wish them a career of prosperity under conditions of freedom to them and to the labourers who produce wealth.

## THE NEW IMPERIALISM.

The Great War had profound effects on those who have been arrogantly regarded as the backward races of mankind no less than on those who thus regarded them. For it affected the European's view-point about the responsibility he had taken upon himself which he nobly knew by the name of the "white man's burden." Partly under the Liberal impulse of Wilsonism but partly also because of a shrewd desire to obviate national jealousies and rivalries in respect of undeveloped territories, the peace-makers of Versailles devised the mandatory system as a concrete application in institutional terms of the hoary theory of sacred trusteeship and as a realisation of the ideal of international control over the weaker peoples of the world. Five years have elapsed since the establishment of this system which has now come into operation over all the mandated areas except Mesopotamia which is in an undefinable status being neither a kingdom though having a king nor a Colony though having foreign garrison. It is useful, therefore, to examine the working of the system in the light of five years' experience.

That task has been performed by Mr. J. H. Harris who in the current number of the "Contemporary Review" examines the work of the mandatory system. But the value of his analysis is considerably diminished by the fact that he considers neither the fundamental issues arising out of the system nor its practical effects on the inhabitants of mandated territories. The review is mainly concerned with the machinery of the government of the mandated territories which is composed of three parts, the Mandatory Power, the Council of the League of Nations, and the Permanent Mandates Commission. Let us consider them in turn. The humanitarian function of promoting "to the utmost the material welfare, the moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants of the territory"—to quote the exact terms of a Mandate—has devolved solely upon the victors of the late war and their satellites who proved their moral superiority by making Right mighty enough to win. But while the victorious nations alone constituted themselves as the Mandatory Powers and distributed among themselves the areas in which they were to exercise their virtues, the Treaty of Versailles seems unaware of the existence of this benevolent system since according to its Article 119, Germany surrendered her Colonies not to the Mandatory Powers of the British Empire, France, Japan and Belgium, but to the Allied and Associated nations. It is not yet settled, therefore, whether the sovereignty of these territories resides in the Allied Powers or in trust with the Mandatory Powers or with the League of Nations. And until this thorny problem is solved by international jurists, several other issues will necessarily remain unsettled; for example the question of land which in the form of the plantation system is the largest problem of tropical Africa, cannot be decided till the question of sovereignty is finally determined. As for the Council of the League, the next part in the governmental machinery, it need hardly be considered. A body which by its flagrantly unjust decisions in the affairs of Upper Silesia and the Saar has been universally condemned by the informed and disinterested opinion of Europe cannot be trusted to safeguard the interests of coloured peoples who are neither educated or well-organised like the oppressed Germans nor are backed by some sort of public opinion of Europe as the Germans have been. The Permanent Mandates Commision is hence the last refuge of the peoples of the mandated territories. Mr. Harris is eloquent in his enthusiastic appreciation of the Commission's services; nevertheless even he has to admit that "it has not yet taken severely to task any Administration, called for the dismissal of any particular official, requested an enquiry into the treatment of the inhabitants, or recommended the revocation of the mandate." Not that there has been no occasion for the exercise of these powers. To take only one example, the failure of the Commission in denouncing even verbally the atrocities perpetrated by the Government of the Union of South Africa on the Bondelswarts, a small Hottentot tribe in the mandated territory of British South West Africa, has made it peculiarly unfit as an embodiment of the international conscience. Like the martial-law heroes of the Punjab, it called a "rising" what was strictly a "massacre" and thought like Justice McCardie that the indiscriminate killing of men and women, children and cattle by machine-guns and air-bombing to be "inevitable." Nor, to quote a less horrible example, has the hope of equality of all nationals in a mandated territory been justified. Through linguistic innovation and licensing provisions a race inhabiting the Empire is sought to be squeezed out from Tanganyika. But the method of petition by which the inhabitants of the territory can ventilate their grievances is considered by Mr. Harris, to be the least satisfactory features of the system. Even when the aggrieved natives conform to all the technicalities of the regulation and present an appeal, they have nobody to represent their case or to defend their interests while the Mandatory Power, that is the accused party, has a member on the Commission, which is to judge and also an official to advocate his Government's cause. The care of the people of the area, therefore, goes by default.

We have confined ourselves, like Mr. Harris, to the strictly constitutional aspect of the question. We waive for the moment the more vital issue whether the theory of trusteeship with its alternate forms of exploitation and pity for the "natives" of Asia and Africa has economic or psychic or moral basis. We may agree that the super-imposition of an alien culture on them is good regardless of the fact whether it would suit their own social environment and ethical code and whether it would alleviate and improve their conditions or promote their happiness. We may also admit that the difficulty of making a civilised missionary of the ruthless exploiter has been solved by the simple device of erecting the half-way house of a Mandate between annexation and autonomy. Yet even on Mr. Harris' own showing we cannot help feeling that there is no such thing as benevolent rule of one race by another particularly when the one which has all the temptations born of superior power and organisation is confronted by a poor, ignorant and weak race. In fine, the problem of converting the greedy land-grabbers into guardian angels remains and it is their economic power which, after all, influences the realisation of the political ideals of the humanitarians.

## Notes of the Day.

**An Anomaly.**

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Dr. M. B. Velkar have done well to append minutes of dissent to the report of the Select Committee on the City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill urging the transfer of the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner from the Government to the Corporation. It is a curious commentary on the progress of local self-government in the country that the demand for the removal of the anomaly of a self-governing body being deprived of one of its fundamental rights should still remain unsatisfied. Bombay is supposed to enjoy self-government in civic matters, but the Municipal Commissioner, the Executive head of the Corporation, is not appointed by it. The result is, as Mr. Nariman graphically puts it, "the Corporation in some matters becomes merely a deliberative body as helpless and impotent as the Council against the Executive." It is necessary, of course, that the Municipal Commissioner should have wide discretionary powers if the work of the Municipality is to be carried on in an efficient manner. But these powers must be delegated to him not by the Government but by the Corporation itself which pays him his salary and no responsible public body will refuse to delegate such powers whenever they are necessary. The Calcutta Corporation already enjoys the right of electing its own Chief Executive Officer. That the Municipality of Bombay is still deprived of its right shows what little justification there is for its claim to be the most democratic and progressive municipality in the country. The amending Bill now before the Council affords an excellent opportunity for the removal of this anomaly.

**Not In Order.**

Last year the Bombay Council rejected the grant for the Director of Information, and after a few months returned to the vomit and accepted it. In the interval the office continued. We consider the office as superfluous, involving the holder in an invidious waste of good talent. But how did the staff get on during the period of their temporary expulsion? Explanation is given in the following question and answer:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman: (a) Will Government be pleased to state under what circumstances and under what authority the Accountant-General made payment for the establishment charges of the Director of Information, although the demand respecting them had been rejected by the Council, for the period between such rejection and the subsequent voting of the demand, at the following Session?

(b) If the said payment was unauthorised, do Government intend to take any action in the matter?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) and (b) The Accountant-General held the items of expenditure in suspense pending re-submission of the question to the Legislative Council.

We very much doubt the competency of the Accountant-General to pay out money on suspense against the express objection of the Council. In Bengal the two suspense-ministers were refused their salary by the Accountant-General. He did not give any money "pending the re-submission of the question to the Legislative Council" in August; he had clearly no authority to gamble on political hazards and like a wise officer he ignored importunate suggestions. If he had paid out money pending happy developments, the second vote of the Council would have made him explicitly guilty of the misapplication of funds. In Bombay, the Accountant-General was an obliging optimist and the inconsistency of the Council saved him from an awkward situation. But the procedure is more a warning than an example, and by merging two questions for the sake of one answer, Sir Maurice Hayward eluded an important issue.

**Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Roy.**

In reply to a friendly question, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated in Parliament that he had no hand in the expulsion of Mr. M. N. Roy. It must have been a case of the French police anticipating the wishes of the British Government, for we learn from the "Daily Herald" that other Indians "obnoxious to Britain" are to to be "similarly dealt with." Under British influence, France appears to be relaxing her law of political asylum. Before the War, the Tsarist police had a huge agency in Paris, and the French police would out of deference to Franco-Russian friendship allow political fugitives to be occasionally spirited away. We gather from the "Daily Herald" that the agents of Scotland Yard in Paris operate on advantageous terms. In 1923, the Prussian Chief of Police ordered Mr. Roy's arrest—at the instance we are told of Scotland Yard. He escaped to Switzerland and thence shifted to Paris trusting the shelter of a Radical Government. It is possible that Mr. Chamberlain is technically correct, and that Scotland Yard amenities in Paris were concerted against Mr. Roy by the courteous cooperation of the Police without the official instigation of the Foreign Office. Mr. Roy is wanted in India as the prime mover of "Revolution", according to the Cawnpore judgment At Cawnpore, the assessors found the accused innocent, but the Court saved the credit of the Police by happening to hold the accused guilty. It would seem that Mrs. Roy too was arrested prior to deportation. In the Cawnpore appeal, Sir Grimwood Mears described her with chivalrous consideration as "a woman believed to be of American nationality and calling herself Evelyn Roy, who is living with this M. N. Roy and is understood to be his wife." The words suggest that the imperial fervour of the Chief Justice got the better of his gentlemanliness; but the Cawnpore judgment is an imperialist document. Mrs. Roy is the daughter of Dr. David Starr Jordan, the famous American pacifist and writer. Mrs. Evelyn Roy too is a fearless Socialist, but by the writ of deportation she will possibly be sent to America, and her husband to India, where he will be presented for an anti-Bolshevik holiday.

# HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

## PASSES FAIR DAY.

### DOCTORS ADVISE SOUTH OF EUROPE CRUISE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

His Majesty's three medical attendants after a lengthy visit to the Palace this evening issued the following bulletin at eight o'clock:—

The King passed a fair day. There is still a rise of temperature in the evening, but slow progress continues. The onset of influenza is somewhat severe. Bronchitis is extending to the bases of lungs—a form of malady apt to be tedious resistant. In order to secure complete restoration of health and fitness we advise that when convalescence is reached His Majesty should proceed on a South of Europe cruise in a yacht for few weeks.—Reuter.

### RAPID PROGRESS HARDLY TO BE LOOKED.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 22.

The King is reported to have passed a good night and to be progressing well. His medical advisers paid a visit to Buckingham Palace last evening and found that slow progress of the Royal patient was continued. This is quite in accordance with the anticipations of the doctors. When the King was advised to keep his bed, it was expected that it would be necessary for His Majesty to remain there for one week at least. It is confidently expected that the bronchial symptoms will yield satisfactorily to treatment, but rapid progress is hardly to be looked for in the circumstances.—B. O. W.

### TEMPERATURE ALMOST NORMAL.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The King's doctors saw His Majesty this morning, but their stay with the King was very brief. They have decided not to issue this morning's bulletin. It is understood that the King's temperature is almost normal, but it has been the feature of the illness that there is a considerable fall in the temperature during day time, followed by increases in the night.—Reuter.

# A FRESH CLUE.

## SIR L. STACK'S MURDER.

CAIRO, Feb. 23.

The examination of the persons arrested in connection with the murder of Sir Lee Stack has disclosed that the same gang was some time ago, practising bombing near the pyramids when one of them was accidently killed and was buried in the desert by his iompanions.

The deceased's mother was heavily bribed and silenced, but, she has now corroborated the story. The Police are searching for the body of her deceased son.—Reuter.

# JAPANESE FRANCHISE.

## BILL REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

TOKIO, Feb. 22.

The Suffrage Bill has been handed over to a Committee for investigation. Demonstrations in favour of and against the measure passed off with a few minor clashes and a few arrests.—Reuter.

# OPIUM CONVENTION.

## "TIMES'" EULOGY.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The "Times" after regretting the withdrawal of the American and Chinese delegates from the Opium Conference says that no commodity is more easily smuggled than the narcotics and in view of the inability of China to prevent the export of the narcotics the Geneva resolutions and Opium Protocol amount to little more than a noble aspiration but the Opium Convention promises to establish an effective control over the use of manufactured drugs and great credit is due to all who helped to produce it.—Reuter.

# "ALTAIMARU'S" COTTON.

## 1494 BAILS DISCHARGED.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

A message from Singapore says: The steamer "Altaimaru" has discharged 744 bales of cotton undamaged and 750 bales damaged. It is anticipated that it will discharged further 2,500 tons damaged bales at the Deli warehouse. Accommodation in the warehouse is ample for the undamaged cargo, but the damaged cargo has already been stowed open.

A telegram from Medan states that it is hoped to have the ship afloat on 23rd February or 24th February.—Reuter.

# NEW CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER.

PEKING, Feb. 22.

Shenjuailin who was acting Minister and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in several Cabinets, has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs vice Tangshaoyi.—Reuter.

# RAILWAY BUDGET

## ATTITUDE OF NATIONALIST PARTY

### WILL THE RAILWAY BOARD DEMAND BE REJECTED?

DELHI, Feb. 22.

The Nationalist Party met this evening and discussed the attitude to be adopted in connection with the Railway Budget. No decision was arrived at, but it is understood that the Swarajists expressed their desire to reject the first demand, namely, the expenses of the Railway Board not only because no Indian has been appointed on it, but also as a mark of protest against the Government attitude in connection with the reforms and the situation in Bengal. The Independents, it would appear, were of the view that political protest should not be conveyed through the Railway Budget, that the railways were to be run as a commercial department and that any objection to the Railway Administration should only take the form of nominal cuts and suggested reduction of the first demand by Rs. 100. The Swarajists thereupon held a meeting of their own, but its conclusions are not known. It is however probable that some prominent member will give notice of an amendment for the total rejection of the first demand. The sense of the meeting of the Nationalist Party was, however, for rejection of the item of expenditure towards the grant of concessions, according to the recommendation of the Lee Commission, to railway officers.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF AKALI PRISONERS.

The Nationalist Party has deputed Dr. Lohakare and Mr. Ganganand Sinha to Amritsar to make enquiries into complaints of ill-treatment of Akali prisoners. Both these members left to-night for Amritsar and are expected to return on Wednesday in time for voting on the Railway Budget.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

To-morrow commences the general discussion on the Railway Budget and from what I have been able to gather this evening both the Swarajists and the Independents are going to participate in it. The speeches that will be made to-morrow will give sufficient indication as to the nature of obstruction that might be expected on Wednesday when voting on railway demands for grants will be taken up. Last year the Swarajists during discussion on the General Budget did not take any very prominent part; now the Railway Budget has been presented separately and Monday (to-morrow) has been allotted for it. The decision that the Swarajists should partake in it shows, which way the wind blowing so far at least that the general discussion is concerned and Wednesday will prove the extent to which the Nationalist Party under the new rules will conform to the obstructionist policy. Good deal of melancholy speculation is going on in political circles and a survey of the situation this evening, does not give one much hope that that policy will be put into effect even in one item of the Railway Budget, but discussions have been proceeding since yesterday both among the Independents and the Swarajists separately as well as together with a view to finding if any obstruction in real sense of the term is possible under the Railway Budget and if so in what respect and in what manner.

AMENDMENTS.

The Swarajists held their own party meeting and the Independents met separately last evening. It appears that so for on the Swarajists' side twenty have been sent in as many amendments while some more are in course of preparation. The Independents on their side have not been idle They have in Mr. Rama Iyengar one who has taken the greatest pains on this subject since last year and his knowledge has been useful in giving to Government by way of amendments a taste of their efforts in this behalf. It appears that Mr. Rama Iyengar alone is so far responsible for not less than a dozen of amendments aiming at a reduction in the Budget of not less than two crores of rupees. On the Swarajists' side Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta are the moving spirits and so far they have sent in more than twenty amendments while more are being hatched. The discussions at their respective meetings yesterday were more on these amendments than on the general policy of obstruction to be pursued. At any rate this was the case among the Independents

NATIONALIST PARTY MEETING.

To-day, however, both the wings of the Nationalist Party assembled to compare the notes and see where they stood, first, as regards the amendments and secondly as regards obstruction. The notice of amendments by Swarajists was construed by some Independents as an indication of a policy of voting on each item on merits. The Swarajists pleaded that mere notice of amendments does not debar them from taking up particular items for total rejections in order to mark their disapproval of Government attitude on the general political situation. The Independents it would appear, argued that the Swarajists by agreeing to the separation of railway finance from general finance agreed on running the railways as a commercial department of the Government of India and that, therefore they could not now think of rejecting any item wholesale. Indeed, the Railway Budget, it was stated, was hardly the instrument for making political gestures of the kind witnessed last year.

The Swarajists on the other hand confined their arguments to the first item of the Budget namely demand for expenditure on the Railway Board where no Indian has been appointed and indeed no Indian has

(Continued on next page.)

# CR. L. A. ACT.

## REPEAL OF PART TWO.

### COUNCIL OF STATE'S OPPOSITION.

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Council of State reassembled to-day, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith presiding.

Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer moved that the Provincial Governments be asked to investigate the best means of dealing quickly and adequately with the mental defectives in particular. Mr. Jaffer said that there were thousands of unfortunates who were apparently harmless imbeciles and manifesting feeble-mindedness. Seventyfive per cent. of these could be cured if treated in the right manner. The only cure for this evil was the establishment of an authority with power to certify for treatment of all classes of feeble-minded persons.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari and Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy gave their whole-hearted support to the resolution and endorsed the observations of the mover.

Mr. Crerar, on behalf of the Government of India undertook to communicate to the local Governments the proceedings on this resolution with a strong note of sympathy and support to the Government of India.

Major General Sir Charles MacWatt said the general public had to be taught by lectures as to the necessity of sending the mentally feeble persons to hospitals in the early stages of the disease. Mental hospitals had to be improved and better equipped and clinics established to treat the insane.

Mr. Karandikar Sir Arthur Froom and Mr. G. A. Natesan also spoke and the mover withdrew the resolution in view of the Government's assurance and undertaking to circulate the report of the debate.

Mr. Chowdry Mahomed Ismail who had on the agenda a resolution for the reduction of the price of postcards to quarter anna withdrew it, in view of the Budget to be presented next week.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

The Council of State by twenty-six votes against six rejected the motion of Mr. Karandikar for the consideration of the Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly at the instance of Sir Hari Singh Gour in September last to repeal part two of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha considered the bill premature and Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy justified the necessity for the retention of the bill.

Sir Alexander Muddiman and Mr. Crerar opposed the bill on the side of Government.

# DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

## WILL THERE BE CONFERENCE OF ALLIED MINISTERS?

LEAFIELD, Feb. 22.

The report embodying the findings of the Inter-Allied Military Mission of Control in Germany has, for some days, been undergoing examination by the Versailles Military Advisory Committee. In the normal course of events, it will be passed on by that Committee to the Ambassadors' Conference with technical observations. In the meantime, in view of the importance attaching to the report there is much discussion in the Press as to the desirability of calling a Conference of Allied Ministers to discuss the matter. There is general agreement that exchange of views between M. Herriot and Mr. Chamberlain on the Disarmament question would prove useful, but owing to domestic situation, the French Premier finds it impossible to visit London at the present juncture and reports to the effect that a visit of the British Foreign Minister to Paris is contemplated may be disregarded. No such meeting has been planned.—B. O. W.

# TRADE UNION LEVY BILL.

## TO BE INTRODUCED IN COMMONS

LEAFIELD, Feb. 22.

The publication yesterday of the text of the Trade Union Levy Bill which is to be introduced as a private member's Bill in the House of Commons on March 6th, has renewed the newspaper controversy on the subject. The object of the Bill is to amend the existing Act relating to the conditions under which a levy of the members of the Trade Unions is permitted for raising political funds. Briefly stated the new proposal is that instead of imposing upon those who do not sympathise with the purpose for which the fund is raised the obligation to "contract out" it would, in future be necessary for those who do so sympathise to "contract in." Fifteen Conservative members have now indicated their support of the motions for the rejection of the Bill. Although the proposal receives the support of certain Conservative journals it is opposed by others. The "Observer" while agreeing that a case against political levy, as it now works, is beyond argument, hopes that the Bill will not be persisted in and the "Sunday Times" believes that Government will decline to give facilities for the later stages of the measure.—B. O. W.

# SWARAJ SCHEME

## SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT

### BROAD OUTLINE.

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

Dr. Annie Besant has forwarded to the Press the report of the Swaraj Sub-Committee, to the General Committee of the All-Parties Conference. In the course of the report it is stated that the following outline was decided on:—

(1) Following the resolution passed by the Indian National Congress in December 1914, at Madras it was decided that India should be placed on an equality with the self-governing dominions sharing with them privileges and responsibilities enjoyed by them as free nations. There should be a strong central Government in India and therefore residuary powers should be vested in it.

(2) The following fundamental rights were passed by a majority (a) no person shall be deprived of his liberty nor shall his dwelling or property be entered expropriated or confiscated save in accordance with law and by ordinary courts of law (b) freedom of conscience and free profession and practice of religion are subject to public order or morality guaranteed to every person (c) the right of free expression of opinion as well as right to assemble peaceably and without arms and to form associations or unions is guaranteed for purposes not opposed to public order or morality (d) all persons residing within the commonwealth are equal before law and shall be tried for similar offences in courts of same order and by judicial officers of same grade and no person shall be immune from penalty annexed to breach of law nor shall such penalty be varied on account of nationality or caste or class or occupation (e) there shall be no sex disqualification with regard to franchise, membership of governments, legislatures and of local bodies and all offices function and powers shall be open equally to both sexes.

ELECTED BODIES.

To shorten discussion the following principles were accepted for all the elected bodies to be inserted in the bill in their several places: (a) All such bodies shall elect their own president; (b) each legislature shall have power to increase or diminish its membership subject to change being treated as change in the constitution: (c) membership of elective body for its term shall give franchise for next higher body; (d) members of legislative body shall be ineligible for another simultaneously; (e) age of twenty-one shall be necessary qualification for all franchise: (f) disqualifications, no person shall be capable of being chosen or of sitting as member who (I) is an unrehabilitated insolvent or (II) is lunatic so found or (III) holds any office of profit under Crown within Commonwealth provided that following persons shall not be deemed to hold office of profit under Crown for the purposes of this clause (1) a minister (2) a person in receipt of a pension from Crown (3) officer or member of His Majesty's Military, Naval or Air Force retired or on half pay, (g) Each legislative body shall make rules and orders for itself. (h) Franchises shall be graded; (i) legislative power of commonwealth shall be vested in the King represented by Governor-General, Senate and Legislative Assembly hereinafter called Parliament; (j) (a) The senate shall be elected by proportional representation by (I) members and ex-members of Legislative Councils and of Parliament, (II) members and ex-members of District and Taluka Boards and municipalities, (III) registered graduates of not less than seven years' standing from panel of candidates constituted as follows: (I) before each election of members of Senate a panel shall be formed in each province consisting of three times as many qualified persons as there are members to be elected in that area of which one-third shall be nominated by the Legislative Assembly, one-third by the Legislative Council and one-third by Senate, (2) such other persons who have been members of the senate or of Council of State under the Government of India Act 1919, as shall signify by notice in writing addressed to Prime Minister their desire to be included in the penal. (b) The age of members shall be at least thirty years, (c) the duration of Senate shall be six years, (d) half the number of members shall go out every three years, (e) number was first fixed at three hundred but at subsequent meeting reduced to baximum of 150 and later still fixed at 150. The Legislative Assembly (a) (1) number of members shall be three hundred (2) age of members shall be at least 25 years (3) duration of assembly four years. (b) The following shall constitute electorate for the Assembly in each province, (a) members and ex-members of legislative councils and of Indian Legislature representing province since Government of India Act 1919, (b) members and ex-members of District and Taluka boards and municipalities (c) all with education upto graduate level or diploma granted for training after high schools equivalent general or technical education, (d) members of recognised Chambers of Commerce, landholders' associations, trade union councils, industrial associations or such other bodies or all individuals paying such tax or enjoying not less than such monthly income or allowance as may be recognised by rules.

(9) (a) Parliament shall have power to make laws for the peace, order and good Government of the commonwealth in respect of all subjects not assigned exclusively to Legislative Councils provided that until such time as Parliament shall in pursuance of recommendation of defence commission hereinafter specified by its own act signify its readiness to assume control over navel, military and air forces of commonwealth. It shall have no power to make any law with regard thereto without previous approval of Governor-General. (b) Defence commission: At the establishment of commonwealth and after period of every five years thereafter Governor-General-in-Council shall submit names of persons, majority of whom shall be Indians for approval of His Majesty to set Commission,

# A DISASTROUS FIRE

## PARSEE LADIES AND CHILD SAVED

### DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT ONE LAKH.

A disastrous fire broke out on Monday at about 10 o'clock in a three storeyed building belonging to Mr. Hathising Jethasing and situate at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, which resulted in a damage to the extent of Rs. one lac. Three Parsee ladies and a child were captured on the third floor of the building by fire but fortunately they were saved by Mr. Scully of the Fire Brigade who went to their rescue amidst flames and fire and succeeded in bringing them down safe through the fire-escape ladder of the Fire Brigade. The ground floor of the building was occupied by Messrs. The Eastern Electric Trading Co., while the third floor was tenanted by some Parsee families. the first and second floors were vacant. The fire seems to have originated in the godown of the Eastern Electric Trading Co. and in a few minutes took a serious turn in enveloping the whole building by flames and smoke. Fire Brigades being communicated with Mr. Taylor of the Fort Fire Brigade promptly arrived on the spot who was followed by fire engines from Colaba, Byculla, Gowalia Tank and Mandvi. They concentrated their efforts in preventing further disaster as well as to check the conflagration. They therefore played their hoses all around the premises and succeeded in checking the fire by 11 a.m. While some tenants succeeded in getting down from the burning building it transpired that three Parsee ladies and a child were stranded in their rooms. Mr. Scully of the Byculla Fire Brigade immediately climbed to the third floor in spite of strangulating smoke and scorching fire and in a few minutes relieved the anxiety of the relatives and friends of those who were in danger by bringing them safely on the ground. It was a moment of great anxiety and concern to all as the fire was threatening a very serious turn but by the prompt and effective action of the fire brigades a great impending calamity was averted. The total loss is estimated at Rs. one lac which is covered by insurance. The cause of fire is fusion of electric wire.

# MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

## A JUBILEE DINNER.

What His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson described as a historic event in the history of Indian mill industry was celebrated last night at the Taj Mahal Hotel when the Bombay Millowners' Association held their Jubilee Dinner. "I do not wish to eulogise, but I think I am justified in saying." Mr. S. D. Saklatwala said in proposing the toast of "Our Guest", "that this room tonight holds more distinguished representatives of Indian public life than it has ever held before, or is ever likely to hold again." His Excellency the Governor proposing the toast of the Bombay Millowners' Association congratulated the Association on behalf of the guests on the record of its achievements during fifty years and thanked them for their hospitality in giving him the best dinner he had had in Bombay. Referring to the Excise Duty, His Excellency said that, as far as, he was personally informed, Manchester had no desire to influence the fiscal policy of India. His Excellency also urged the need of labour legislation, and the improvement of condition of work in the factories in the interests of the industry. Mr. N. N. Wadia replied to the toast. A fuller report of the speeches delivered will be published in to-morrow's "Chronicle."

# STUDENT COMMITS SUICIDE.

## ALLEGED BEATING BY A TEACHER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 23.

Povate, a Lingayat student of the local Lingayat High School committed suicide last week. A chit in his handwriting was found on his body which was hanging dead to a tree 3 miles away from the city, stating that a teacher beat him severely on the alleged charge of his having disclosed the questions of preliminary examination papers.

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Persons whose names are so submitted, if approved by His Majesty, shall be Commission for following purposes: (a) to fix minimum of expenditure on military naval and air forces of commonwealth, ie form charge on consolidated revenue fund of commonwealth, (b) to report on steps to be taken on indianisation and training of defence forces of commonwealth so as to enable people of India to undertake their own defence as soon as practicable, (c) in cases disagreement between two houses of parliament except on financial question joint session shall decide case under dispute after second passing of bill provided that not less than a year shall have elapsed between its first and second passing in Assembly, (d) money bills and laws appropriating revenue shall not originate in Senate nor be amended by it except with the consent of the Assembly.

(10) (a) Parliament shall have power of establishing or admitting new province and of making laws for their Government, (b) in all cases of altering limits of existing provinces the opinion of Legislative Council or councils concerned shall be ascertained and considered.

(11) Executive: Governor-General shall be appointed by the King as his representative. Governor-General-in-Council shall mean Governor-General acting with advice of the Cabinet.—A. P.

(Message incomplete.)

# JUBILEE YEAR

## MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held on Monday morning at the Registered Office of the institution, Sohrab House, Hornby Road. There was a full attendence of members on the occasion.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Chairman, Mr. S. D. Saklatwala in moving the adoption of the report for the year 1924 said:—

"Today's meeting, though annual general meeting met to receive and adopt the report for the year 1924, is of special importance and marks a definite stage in the history of our Association which has completed 50 years of its existence. This meeting is also the first annual meeting to be held in the rooms of the Association.

"The year that has just ended has been full of events. The year as was anticipated has proved a very unfavourable for our Industry. Though improvements in the world conditions would no doubt bring us considerable relief, I am afraid, as far as our Industry is concerned signs of any substantial improvement of the present situation are very faint indeed.

Last year's poor result was brought about a by a combination of various factors—comparatively high prices of cotton, a heavy burden of taxation, serious Japanese competition, high exchange, a very poor response from consuming centres, and finally the strike, about the beginning, and sickness, about the end of the year. The price of cotton has since fallen but in sympathy with it also the price for cloth. The burden of taxation not only remains the same but we are actually threatened with an increase in Municipal Taxation. The water rate has been increased from 12 to 16 Ans. and the discussion in the Municipal Corporation shows the attitude of our City Fathers towards the premier industry of this city. Town duties on articles of everyday consumption in our Mills are also proposed. Your new Committee will tackle this question but I think it is my duty to protest against this tendency and to say it is high time that a check was put on this policy of enhancing Municipal taxes all round and especially in case of an industry struggling to emerge from a long spell of depression. As to Japanese competition this is a growing menace and it is little consolation to know from the Hon'ble the Commerce Member that he is watching this competition—I hope he will not watch in the same same manner as Nero did when Rome was burning but take effective action before it is too late. The problem of exchange is now receiving more attention than it ever did before and let us hope before long a solution will be found which will inspire confidence amongst the merchants and remove the uncertainty that prevails at present. You will thus see that so long as these factors prevail there is little chance of any improvement in the position of our textile industry in the near future.

STRIKE AND ITS LESSONS.

The year practically began with a prolonged strike of our workmen. The causes which led to the strike and the subsequent events are all well known. It is gratifying that although during the progress of the strike the ttitude of the Millowners met with much adverse criticism, the position we had taken up was thoroughly vindicated by an impartial tribunal appointed by Government and presided over by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay. On the publication of the Inquiry Committee's report the strike collapsed.

The last strike has made it abundantly clear to the public that the mistaken methods of those who, whilst affecting the role of labour leaders, are merely bent on stirring up strife can only lead to disaster, and I have no doubt, Gentlemen, public opinion will support us in the attitude we have taken up.

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Another matter of great importance which your Committee had to deal with—by no means for the first time—was the subject of Hedge Contracts. Your Committee have from the very start maintained that the number of hedge contracts should be materially reduced and in their letter to the Government of Bombay regarding the new by-laws of The East India Cotton Association, the Committee had expressed the same opinion and agreed that the new by-laws might be put into effect for a period of one year. At that time it was hoped that within a period of twelve months—and the controversy had already dragged on for 3 years previously—the Board of the East India Cotton Association would bring about this much desired reform in the interest of all genuine traders. In order to facilitate matters and to bring about the desired change very gradually, your Committee devised a scheme of 3 contracts details of which will be found in the report before you, and proposed that the three contracts should be made tenderable throughout the year, i.e., for each month's delivery. The view taken by the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association appears to be that the time is not yet ripe for such a reform, and that the question could only be considered after adequate facilities to the cultivators and middle men engaged in the cotton trade have been provided for financing cotton. On the other hand we maintain that the proposals we have made are not only reasonable but perfectly equitable to all engaged in the cotton trade, the growers and the consumers alike. A conference with a sub-committee of the East India Cotton Association has been arranged when the matter will be discussed fully, and let us hope a satisfactory solution will be arrived at. I think we must make it sufficiently clear to all engaged in the cotton trade and to all who desire to bring Bombay into line with the Liverpool and New York Markets which are rightly

(Continued on next page).

# EAST AND WEST.

## LABOUR BACKING REACTION.

## RAID AGAINST MONKEYS.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

I have sometimes quoted the signs in London that speak either of an Indian Colony or of tastes acquired in India. Close to the Prince Henry's Room, where the East-West Circle meets (to those in outer darkness, one must say "near the Law Courts), is the famous old tavern "The Cock." In its entrance lobby is seen this notice:—

YE OLDE COCK CHOP HOUSE,
founded 1549.
Special This Day: Indian Curry and Rice
Bombay Chutney.
Thus "East meets West."

TATA STEEL CONDITIONS.

The Motherwell (Scotland) Trade Council is urging the Scottish T. U. Congress to institute an enquiry into the conditions of employment accorded to labour from Great Britain by the "Ratan Tata Steel Company." It is stated that these conditions are contrary to the customs and interests of British Trade Union Labour. The "Herald" adds that the bounty of 26s. 8d. per ton on steel manufactured in India was proposed by the Government in order to benefit the Tata Iron and Steel Company. It notes that some Swarajists had the courage to protest against it at a party meeting; but singles out Mr. Chaman Lal for special praise, on account of his declaration that the Company was unworthy of assistance.

CHRISTIAN PATRONAGE.

"The "Islamic Review" (Woking) contains the following in its current issue (February 1925): "The ideal of a Muslim Mosque in London, so nobly and unselfishly abandoned in 1912 on the very eve of fruition, is one towards which all Muslims must strive their utmost, though its realisation seems to-day farther off than ever. We have repeatedly dealt with the subject in these columns, and, with the vision before us of the stately building now nearing completion in Paris, asked again and again why the capital of the world's greatest and, we may add, wealthiest Muslim Power should lag behind. The question is again asked by Capt. R. Gordon-Canning in a recent issue of the "Westminster Gazette." 'What is the French Mahomedan Power in numbers, wealth and race compared to Great Britain,?' he writes 'A third, perhaps. . . If the British Government would give a grant of £50,000 and a site, there would be a ready response among her Muslim citizens, which would realise the amount necessary for a Mosque and University. The 'If' may be a large one, but it should not be impossibly large; and there can be no doubt at all that such a 'gesture' on the part of any Government could not fail to prove of immense value in restoring that good will between the Eastern and Western portions of the Empire, which events subsequent to the Great War have tended so grievously to impair."

Egypt, the Sudan and Iraq, are to be forgotten, it appears, as a result of £50,000 and a site.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Muslims (who can easily do it) will raise the money themselves; instead of becoming further indebted to those who put the Sherifial family in their seats, put the Jews in power in Palestine.

BELTED LABOURERS.

There is a strange story going round, but I confess I cannot trace the documentary evidence. You will remember how Mr. Horniman amusingly described his inability to find or secure a reply from the Secretary of Britain's Labour Party in the Mother of Parliaments. The Secretary of the Parliamentary Labour Party is not himself a Member of Parliament, but that makes no difference. He is just as capable of misrepresenting the views of the Indian people as is any ex-Cabinet Minister. It is now declared that this not-Member of Parliament has written to an Indian journal (what a journal to insert it!) denouncing the Indian chosen as their Member of Parliament by North Battersea, London. According to this story, he declares it has been a calamity that this untitled wage-worker has been the one Indian elected, and would prefer Indians to see to it that real Labour men like Sir Sankaran Nair and Sir Abbas Ali Baig are put up as the real representatives of Indian opinion.

Now, we all appreciate that Sir Sankaran suffered some financial loss because of telling what he and we regard as the truth. This does not alter the fact that the very remarks on which he was condemned on damages appeared in the book written to oppose the revered leader of Indian nationalism. He was a defender of Britain and an opponent of Indian opinion. He was, after his suit, taken up by the Labour Party which regarded Gandhi as an extremist and inciter to violence. He was the special type fawned upon by the official Labour Party bosses,—he was tilted, and a defender of the British Empire as against the nationalist movement,—but he denounced militarist users and abetters of violence (said persons not being Labour militarists like Lord Thompson). All of which is now, I hear, rounded off by the public recognition by the Secretary of the Parliamentary Labour Party of such men as the true representatives of India.

ANOTHER REAL INDIAN.

An article appeared in the organ of the Woking Mosque "The Islamic Review" for April and May 1924, which sufficiently indicates the type of mind of the writer, the "distinguished and influential" Muslim and pet of Whitehall, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.:

I fear the article represents also the servile attitude of several people who "patronise" that Mosque, towards the British Empire, the wealthy classes, the reactionary side of thought, which Islam possesses in common with all religions.

Sir Abbas Ali Baig's article commenced thus: "The iconoclasm of Angora in bringing to a pathetic end the glories of the House of Osman by dethroning the Sultan Wahid-ud-Din in November 1922, and less than sixteen months after his flight in deposing the Khalif Abdul Mejid, has produced widespread repercussions in the world of Islam and a disconcerting effect on the Khilafat movement in India. The embarrassment of devout Muslims all over the world has been enhanced by the collateral action of the Grand National Assembly in suppressing the commissariat of Religious Affairs and Pious Foundations. The confiscatory proceedings in regard to the palaces and jewels of the Ottoman princes and princesses are calculated to arouse misgivings that the secularists of Angora are not immune from the communistic influences radiating from Moscow These misgivings will be deepened by the disclosure that the moving spirit and chairman of the Committee which drafted the Bill deposing the Khalif, abolishing the Khilafat and confiscating the belongings of the innocent descendants of the founder of Turkish greatness, whose name Osmanli still differentiates the Turkish Nationalists from other cognate races, was the pro-Bolshevik extremist Younous Nadi."

This ideal representative of Indian public opinion appears, in a photograph accompanying the article, in all the trumpery of Court Dress. This is the person whom our *Official Labour* people here prefer as a *mouthpiece* of India to the unfortunate choice of the misguided citizens of Battersea Mr Saklatvala!

Let them put either up as a candidate in North Battersea against the doughty defender of India's poor, India's popular franchise and India's emancipation financial, legislative and economic and watch the results.

COTTON IN AUSTRALIA.

Australia is 25 times the size of the "British Isles," though its population is only one-eighth. Over an area about as large as the United Kingdom, partly in Queensland and partly in New South Wales cotton-growing has been established during the last five or six years. In 1921, less than a million pounds of seed cotton were produced in Australia; in 1924 the production exceeded a hundred millions. The average price obtained in Liverpool has been between two pence and three pence per lb. over the price for middling American cotton.

In the last few years large areas of the United States have given up cotton cultivation owing to the boll weevil. America now consumes 70 per cent. of the reduced crop. A greatly reduced quantity of American cotton comes into the market, and the shortage has stimulated production elsewhere. Hence the growth of the Sudan industry, the Australian industry etc. By making the Sudan a British possession, England has now British sources for the cotton that Liverpool requires, and for the larger quantity that it will require "when trade is again good." In both Australia and the Sudan, cotton can be produced more cheaply than in America, and the production per acre is greater. One may wonder that, in a high-wage country like Australia, cotton production is cheap. Not only must the yield per acre be remembered, but the fact that small farmers with families take up this work with small capital, and are content to put their children and the very cheapest labour to the work of picking.

WAR ON THE BEASTS.

Portuguese East Africa snares with "British East"—as it once was (now Kenya Colony)—the claim of being the last remaining big game-hunting ground of Africa. Game laws of apparent strictness are in operation, and may defer the annihilation of big game that has occurred over the rest of the continent. At any rate, the total extinction of the large animals may be prevented. Though sometimes the hunting licenses seem to be rather of a failure and a sham, one has only to look at the shameless raids on smaller life to see what happens in the absence of restrictions.

Everyone who could wheedle a permit from the Belgian Congo authorities has gone in and, it is reported, simply wiped out the monkey tribes. This is said to be by reason of a search for those miraculous objects of modern bunkum, the monkey glands. For this useless *blague* a great animal family is being destroyed. One report actually declares that of the once numerous gorilla family, not more than fifty specimens remain! As extinction approaches,—the hunt appears to increase, if only in order to secure living specimens for imprisonment in "zoo's" and other places of confinement. It is not quite certain that the ruthless raid of destruction which is referred to above is chiefly a result of gland hunting. The gland is taken from a living "specimen" for transplantation in (and eventually rejection by) the living human tissues. Therefore the killing of monkeys in Africa and India is, it appears, another matter. That doubtless is actuated by fur-trade requirements, the furriers being now reduced to desperate expedients to secure skins of some sort, even rat-skins.

What animal-lovers have to look at with the greatest suspicion is the capture of living animals, ostensibly for collections. Living monkeys, even those consigned to collections, are in most cases destined to submit to operations. In some other cases monkeys have (it is reported) been deprived of their gland and afterwards consigned to the living hell of "scientific research." Every good Indian and human man should put all possible obstacles in the way of monkey-hunting, whether for killing or for live capture More information, more light on the subject, and a stoppage of the attack on the brute creation, are all urgently called for.

GRAINS FROM THORNS.

Mr. Oswald Mosley, ex-Labour M.P., and only partially-sloughed Conservative, has in his tour in India the backing of hoary precedent. Did not Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when believed to be a "friend of India,' stay in exclusive circles and receive men of colour in the garden, so as shelve the colour line problem? Instead of Mr. Oswald's supercilious selection of Bowdlerised politics for London perusal, we need the leaders of Indian politics here in London. Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru ought to arrive and throw a harmless but alarming bomb into the smug camp of Labour imperialists. "Some of the noblest of Englishmen and English-women refuse to admit for a moment that it is good for England to deny the nationality of India, or to crush India's efforts to demonstrate her nationality." We ought to organise these people. It is time that something should be done, both in India and in England, to bring together the thinkers on both sides who oppose the rule of the henchmen of world finance—capitalism, and its allies the militarists and bomb-planners. The opponents of exploitation and domination have a big opportunity for propaganda and mutual understanding in this huge Empire.

COMING TOGETHER.

The conference which is being called in England to hear without prejudice the views of Eastern movements for self-expression and emancipation, must do a lot of good. It may prove to be rather too moderate and conciliatory to strike any very radical note; but there is no doubt the East-West Circle, which is calling the conference, is composed of honest men and women with a real desire to learn and to help.

# RAILWAY BUDGET.

(Continued from page 7.)

been thought by the bureaucracy to be fit for appointment and that as this was a portion of their demand for a change of heart on the part of the bureaucracy they should somehow in pursuance of the policy of obstruction generally agreed upon last year in connection with the Budget as a whole should now concentrate on the first item (Railway Board) and reject it totally and then proceed to discuss every other item on its merits and either make substantial reductions if the situation warranted or make token cuts if explanations of Government were not satisfactory. The Independents replied that the political complaint could not be dragged in under this Budget, that by electing four of their members on the Railway Finance Committee the Swarajists had agreed to run the Railway as a purely commercial proposition, that even Mr. Patel who is among those four did not raise in that Committee any political objection, but only complained about the absence of an Indian on the Railway Board and the slow process of Indianisation in the railway services and that therefore the Swarajists could now agree to only nominal cuts and reserve their wrath till the General Budget is presented when they could all agree to total cuts on prominent heads like general administration.

The Swarajists thereupon expressed the view that it would be better and more in consonance with the declared intentions of the Nationalist Party if they could all vote down the first item under the Railway Budget now and the first item (Customs) under the General Budget besides other items on which both were agreed and that even if this proposal was not supported by the Independents then good-bye to Independents and to the Nationalist Party. A number of frank and outspoken speeches followed which were not very much conducive to the solidarity of the Nationalist Party but they at least served to give the Independents the firmness of the Swarajists and the Swarajists came to learn the extent to which they could expect support from the Independents on all future occasions. But the item of expenditure meant for carrying out the recommendations of the Lee Commission in the Railways provided a meeting ground and the Nationalist Party unanimously agreed that this should be rejected in toto. Here the Nationalist Party members are consistent with the attitude they adopted in Simla in connection with the Lee Report, but in the main question whether both Swarajists and Independents should vote together against the first item (Railway Board) or no, a good deal of the discussion ensued and no decision was arrived at. The Swaraj Party was told by the Independents to further discuss the point and inform the Independents later. The Swarajists later met the opening and I understand the feeling of the members was more or less in favour of total rejection of the Railway Board demand and voting on other items on their merits. I, therefore, expect that Pandit Motilal Nehru will to-morrow give notice of an amendment to the Budget aimed at the total rejection of the first demand. What the Independents will do, whether they too will agree to this or not remains to be seen. Excepting a few intransigients the Independents as a party appear to be in favour of the Swarajists' view but these intransigients happen to hold the key to the situation. Let us hope they will not betray the Nationalist cause and that unity will be maintained at any cost.

# PROCEEDINGS IN ASSEMBLY.

(Delayed in transmission.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to have a general discussion on the Railway Budget.

The Select Committee's Reports on the Cotton Ginning Bill and the Age of Consent Bill were presented.

General discussion on the Railway Budget was then taken up.

Sir Campbell Rhodes said that between 1912 and 1921 increase in mileage had been only ten per cent compared with 37 per cent of increase on passengers and 27 per cent of increase in goods carried. Thus railways were over burdened and railway development had been inadequate. He gladly noted the estimated reduction in compensation payments which meant that railway facilities were improving. He perceived a danger to the progress of railway development in over centralisation which was indicated by Mr. Hindley's speech in the Council of State where the Chief Commissioner had referred with pride to standardization that was being effected. The speaker urged that both the Railway Board and this House should take their hands off local management.

Referring to railway returns he said the Acworth Committee did not recommend that railways should give any return to Government. The Assembly in its wisdom had seen fit to take one per cent from railways. Herein lay the danger of clash of interest of railways and the country. If Government raised money at five per cent and offered the proposition to the Railway Board for showing five and half per cent they would turn it down because they could not afford to lose half per cent..

(Message incomplete).

# JUBILEE YEAR.

(Continued from previous page.)

looked upon as world markets that the present system is a great handicap to consumers in Bombay as compared with consumers in other parts of the world. Our difficulty is of a two-fold nature. In the first place we cannot obtain the required varieties of cotton throughout the year—specially the stapled varieties, and secondly facilities for covering purchases of raw cotton or sales of yarn and cloth are inadequate. We naturally desire to maintain the quality of our mixings and are therefore compelled to buy our year's requirements within three or at most four months and this means a heavy capital outlay and storage and insurance charges, a burden from which spinners in Lancashire, America, and Japan are comparatively free. As to hedge contracts, the two principally dealt with in our market are Broach and Oomras, but the total quantity of cotton these varieties is so small compared with the enormous quantity of American crop that the contracts can easily be manipulated and are so manipulated from time to time. With such hedges our trading becomes more speculative than it is in other countries. I am aware that Board of the East India Cotton Association are also desirous of introducing reforms so as to prevent to some extent at least the frequent crises in the cotton market of Bombay and I hope this desire will now take practical shape and the first step in the right direction will be taken without delay.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

During the year we had also to comment upon several important Bills dealing with labour legislation, such as the Statistics Bill, Industrial Disputes Bill, Maternity Benefits Bill and Weekly payment of Wages Bill, and you are no doubt familiar with the views expressed by the Committee on each of these.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF INQUIRY.

During the year under review several important representations had also to be made in connection with the various Committees either appointed previously or in the course of the year by the local as well as the Imperial Government, such as the Coal Committee, Indian Reforms Committee, External Capital Inquiry Committee, Tariff Board in connection with the protection to Magnesium Chloride Industry, Indian Taxation Committee, Medical Relief Committee, and University Reform Committee. Special sub-committees had to be appointed with reference to each question, and I trust you will agree with the views expressed after careful deliberation in each case.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Referring to some of the constructive schemes carried out by the Association, the Chairman said:—

"I would point out the propaganda work done in connection with the Excise Duty. A special pamphlet has been issued covering the entire ground of the work performed so far, and this is already in your hands. Another event of outstanding importance was the floatation of the Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association Limited duly incorporated under the Company's Act as a Company limited by guarantee. For the present the activities of this Association are confined to insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Act only, but powers have been reserved to extend its scope and undertake fire and other risks also. This Company is managed by a Board of Directors who with the exception of an expert director are all Members of your Committee. The question of an Employers' Federation has also been taken up. This is of course no new idea as you will probably remember a tentative scheme was already prepared during the chairmanship of the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy. However no further progress was made since then. It was felt that the existence of such a Federation was very necessary in order to express the views of all Employers of Labour jointly particularly on matters of Labour Legislation. All important Associations and Employers of Labour have been approached on the subject and your new Committee expect to call a meeting of the various representatives shortly. The Rules of the Association have also been revised and brought upto date and these are already in your hands, and I hope will meet with your concurrence.

With these remarks I have great pleasure in moving that the Annual Report for the year 1924 be and is hereby adopted.

NEW CHANRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. N. N. Wadia C.I.E., newly elected Chairman, supporting the motion, said —

At the outset I would take this opportunity of thanking your Chairman and out-going Committee for the work they have done in the past year, and the amount of time, devotion and care which they bestowed in the interests of your Association. I also take this opportunity of thanking you for the honour you have done me in electing me as your Chairman for this year.

The first point to which I would like to draw your attention is the serious competition we have encountered and are encountering from Japan. As your Chairman has remarked, the Commerce Member has acknowledged that there is no competition between cloths manufactured in Lancashire and cloths manufactured by us. Sir Edward Stockton, the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber had also acknowledged this fact. The agitation that we have been carrying on against the repeal of the Excise duty was directed not against Lancashire but chiefly against Japan who are competing with us. It is a wonder and surprise to me how that country importing its raw cotton from India, shipping it to Japan and paying freight thereon, manufacturing it into yarn and cloth and shipping it back to Bombay and pay a duty of 5 per cent. on yarn or 11 per cent. on cloth, and undersell us at our very doors in Bombay to the extent that at the price at which they are competing with us in Bombay, we cannot manufacture yarn or cloth at a profit, and if that is the position in the Bombay market, you can imagine how much more severe the competition is in markets like Calcutta, Madras and other ports where the Japanese can import direct at the same rate of freight from Japan as they do to Bombay while we have to add to our Bombay prices the heavy rail freight from Bombay to these markets. It behoves us therefore to look at the question as to how our manufacturing charges compare with those of Japan. No reliable figures for cost in Japanese Mills can be obtained, but the very fact that shipping subsidies are only given to the Members of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Federation indicates that there is more in it than meets the eye

We have been hampered here from various causes, by the large increase that has taken place in the cost of manufacture, principally due to the wages we pay our workmen which are about 2½ times what they were in 1914, due also to the shorter working day—that with our consent has been enacted by legislation, and further legislative enactments which have been imposed on us, like the Workmen's Compensation Act. It is our business and duty to do everything that is possible to ameliorate the condition of our workmen, and to meet the wishes of the Government of India in any legislation they may bring forward with that view. But if we carry out the obligations laid upon us, then in fairness I ask that we should not be exposed to unfair competition from countries which work not for 10 hours a day, but 22 hours, in two shifts, which employ even women labour at nights, and which do not pay their workmen the same rate of wages we do.

The first step towards that consummation, as our Chairman has just laid is the repeal of the obnoxious cotton Excise duty which has been condemned from its very inception by all parties in this country. Sir James Westland in his famous speech in introducing this Cotton Excise Duty distinctly mentioned that it was "the duly instructed decision of the British Government which they were called upon to follow and enact, and which the Government of India, if left to themselves would not have passed." Your Association has, as the Chairman has just said carried on an active propaganda with that view and I hope that in three or four days we shall hear some results of our agitation to repeal this duty. From the telegrams I see Egypt has now taken steps to abolish Cotton Excise Duty.

Mr. J. A. Cay further supported the resolution.

REPORT CARRIED.

The report of the Committee for the year 1924, on being put to the vote was unanimously declared carried.

The adoption of the revised rules and regulations of the Association, which was circulated to the members, was approved on the motion of Sir Victor Sassoon, seconded by Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji.

Donations to certain Institutions were sanctioned on the motion of Mr. J. B. Petit, seconded by Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji.

Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Company were appointed auditors of the Association for the current year.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. C. N. Wadia, to the retiring Chairman.

# MUSLIM AWAKENING IN TRAVANCORE

## DEMAND FOR SPECIAL REPRESENTATION.

ALLEPPEY, Feb. 23.

The Ninth Annual Conference of the Jajnathul Mahommodeeya Association, a representative organization of the local Muslims, commenced its sitting here under the presidentship of Moulvi Haji Shaik Ibrahim Powther of Trichinopoly who is a wellknown scholar and philanthropist. A large gathering of Muslims from Travancore and Cochin attended the session. After the welcome address the Secretary read the report which showed that the Association had made strenuous efforts towards the educational uplift of the community, the High School being the only exclusive Muslim institution in the State founded and financed mainly by the community.

The President in his address referred to the unique position held by their ancestors in education and contrasted it with their present backward condition. He dwelt at length on the importance of religious education and gave them valuable advice regarding the lines on which such education was to be imparted.

Resolutions were then passed recording their sense of sorrow at the demise during year of some prominent leaders, urging the Travancore Government to allot four special Muslim constituencies for the whole State in view of the difficulty they were experiencing in securing adequate representation through general electorates and praying to the Government that qualified Muslims should be more largely entertained in State Service.

Resolutions were also passed recording the Association's sense of sorrow at the demise of His Highness the late Mulam Thirunal Maharaja, affirming their loyalty to the person and Throne of His Highness the present Maharaja, also Her Highness the Maharani Regent. It was further resolved to organise a permanent fund for the Association to carry on its activities.—A.P.

# PROPOSED RENT ACT

## BOMBAY CITIZENS' PROTEST

## DEPUTATION TO WAIT UPON M. L. C'S.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association, the Parsi Central Association and the Rathesar Mandal a public meeting of the tenants of Bombay was held on Monday evening at Sir C. J. Hall to protest against the proposed Rent Act of 1925. Sir Hormasji Cowasji Adenwala presided.

Resolutions were passed, one of which appointed the following ladies and gentlemen to form a deputation for waiting upon the Members of the Bombay Legislative Council to press upon them the grievances and the present urgent needs of the tenant class of Bombay:—The Chairman, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Mr. D. S. Haji, Mr. R. S. Navalkar, and Mr. Sorab Dadiburjor.

A fuller report of the proceedings will appear in a later issue.

# KHILAFAT DEPUTATION,

## COLLECTION OF FUNDS AT PESHAWAR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, Feb. 23.

Twenty-first was a very busy day for the Deputation. The Akali Sewak Jatha presented an address to Maulana Zafarali Khan, Dr. Kitchlew and Khwaja Abdur Rahman Ghazi, who in reply exhorted the Sikhs to carry on their struggle to victory. On behalf of the Sikhs they identified themselves with the spiritual aspirations of the Sikh community and assured them of their whole hearted support. The members of the Deputation, invited by the Khiber Union, motored to Islamia College, where students were addressed by Dr. Kitchlew and Maulana Zafarali Khan and asked to take their due share in the 'Tanzim' work. Teas were served and after an enjoyable evening the Deputation motored back to the City. Students promised to collect funds for promoting educational section of the 'Tanzim' work.

Twenty-second was also a very busy day for the Deputation. The Deputation visited Madrasa Rafiulislam of Maul Ghulam Samdani. This institution is doing very useful work in bringing up the Muslim boys in true Islamic atmosphere.

The entire credit is due to Maulana Samdani. In the afternoon Dr. Kitchlew with some prominent members of the local Khilafat Committee brought about a compromise among the fruit sellers of Peshawar and they subscribed Rs. 500 to the Khilafat fund. Maulana Zafarali Khan settled a long fooding dispute of a mosque in Serai. Maulana Zafarali Khan and Khwaja Abdur Rahman Ghazi addressed a very big public meeting in Shahi Bagh, where they exhorted the Muslims of Peshawar to set an example of organization and work to Muslim India and Central Asia. Great enthusiasm prevailed. A Deputation from Nowshera waited upon the Khilafat Deputation.

# OBITUARY.

## SIR A. BUTT.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The death is reported of Sir Alfred Butt.—Reuter.

The late Sir Alfred Butt, Kt., M.P. served in the Ministry of food (1917-18). From Secretaryship of the Palace Theatre in 1898, he rose to be the Chairman and Managing Director of the Palace Theatre, Gaiety Theatre, Victoria Palace G. R. Syndicate owning the Globe and Queen's Theatres. He was also connected with several other theatres.

## SIR SEFTON BRANCKER.

KARACHI, Feb. 23.

Sir Sefton Brancker arrived in Karachi by the Lahore Mail yesterday. The journey from Peshawar to Khanpur was undertaken in an aeroplane, Sir Sefton entraining at Khanpur for Karachi. The date of his departure for England is at present uncertain.—A.P.

# Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay attended a meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee at the Secretariat, on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay dinned with the members of the Millowners' Association at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Monday.

# EXPULSION OF GREEK PATRIARCH.

## THE MOSUL QUESTION.

## STAMBOUL AND THE OPPOSITION PARTY.

(From a Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, Feb. 2.

The most engrossing topic of the week has been the expulsion of the Greek Patriarch from the Turkish territory. As I mentioned before in one of my letters, the case of Constantine, the Patriarch, has, for a very long time, been under discussion in the "Mixed Commission for the Exchange of Populations" appointed according to the Lausanne Treaty for exchanging the Greek population of Turkey with the Moslem elements of Western Thrace. Many were the excuses brought forward by the Greek delegates on the Commission, for getting this tool of theirs permanently "established" in Stamboul. It was said that he could not be included in the category of exchangeable Greeks for he was born in Turkey. Moreover, he, being the head of the Orthodox Church, was a sacred personality, whom the laws of the "heretic" Turkish Government could not touch. The Turkish Government insisted and rightly insisted upon his "exchange." He was the person that during the Greek invasion, enlisted volunteers for the Greek army, collected subscriptions and funds for financing the barbarities of these mercenaries, and from pulpit preached a crusade against the nation in whose country he was born. Apart from these considerations, he fell within the category of exchangeable Greeks according to the law also; for, the greater part of his life he spent outside Stamboul and hence he was not legally eligible for the post of the Patriarch; and the Government had notified to his congregation before his election, that he should not be elected as he was "exchangeable." These warnings of the Government were not listened to by the Greeks of Stamboul, who confidently relied upon the help of their patrons in the League of Nations.

The matter was after all brought before the plenary session of the Commission. One of the neutral delegates, according to the local Daily, the "Iqdam", in the *spirit of strict neutrality* warned the Commission that the expulsion of the Patriarch would involve the prestige of the whole of Christendom. In spite of all these warnings, Du Lara, the Spanish President of the Commission, admitted the righteousness of the Turkish cause and gave verdict that the Patriarch was "exchangeable." The Greek delegate, while accepting the decision of the President, proposed that the President should not take upon himself the responsibility of supplying the outgoing Patriarch with passport. The President accepted the Greek proposal and put a seal to his own reputation for neutrality. This is how a Commission of Neutrals appointed by the League, the very personification of justice, can sabotage. The Turkish Government, however, know how to have their orders executed. Armed with the verdict of the Commission, they, within a few hours of the announcement of the decision, turned the Patriarch out of the Turkish territory bag and baggage. Thirty other high officials of the Patriarchate are to be similarly "exchanged." The local Greeks and the local Greek papers and the population of Greece are all chagrined and are emitting venom against the Turkish Government. It is even rumoured that the Greek Government want to withdraw their representative from Angora.

The prompt action of the Turkish Government is being unanimously applauded by the Turkish Press. The Opposition papers are as aloud in their praise of the Government as the Ministerial organs. The "Tewhid-i-Efkar", the most widely circulated daily, and a staunch Republican Islamic organ of the Opposition, while commenting on the affair, writes:—

"If the Greeks make it (the expulsion of the Patriarch) a pretext for animosity, they will find the whole of the Turkish nation rallying to the standard of their Government. The nation demanded the execution of the decision of the Mixed Commission. The Government having fulfilled the demand can rely upon the support of the nation in all emergencies arising out of the affair."

The "Tanin", the second most popular Daily and the more secular organ of the Opposition, writes in this connection:—

"The Greeks wanted to frighten the Turkish Republic by electing an exchangeable Greek as Patriarch in spite of official warnings. But the Turkish Republic does not recognise anything except "right." The Government who expelled the Caliph at a moment's notice, could not let the Patriarch remain. The step was not taken on account of fanaticism. Only the clause of the Lausanne Treaty, concerning the exchange of populations, was faithfully executed. Constantine can, now, in no case return to Stamboul."

### MOSUL.

The Neutral Commission, appointed by the League for fixing the boundaries of Iraq, already arrived in Baghdad accompanied by Turkish and British representatives. The first news published here (and which has since then been fully confirmed) was, as expected, that the Iraqians affronted the Turkish delegate; and that the local authorities invited various tribal chiefs of the Mosul area to feasts and dinners and obliged them to attach their seals to a declaration, officially prepared, that the population of Mosul vilayat was satisfied with the rule of their benevolent King and the Mandatory Power. The old game is again on.

The Turks thoroughly realise, how every thing is being arranged, and that too, under the very nose of the "Neutral" Commission. They even make guesses about the probable fate of the Mosul vilayat. Taking into account all that is now going on there, one can predict, that the Turkish claims and the real desire of the local population there will not meet even bare justice at the hands of the League, unless the League becomes bold enough to decide against British ambitions for the possession of the oil.

### THE NEW PARTY.

The local office of the Opposition Party (Progressive Republican Party) was duly opened on Wednesday, the 28th of January. Members of the new Party, municipal and vilayat officials and members of the Popular Republican Party were invited to take part in the functions. The invited office-holders of the Party in power of course did not join the ceremony. Local press and public were also represented. Kara Wasif Bey, the ex-Deputy of Sivas and the Secretary of the new Party, in his short opening speech reiterated the aims of the Party as outlined in the Party programme, and added that all but members of the following groups, could become members of the new Party:—

(1) Members of pro-British groups.

(2) Members of the old "Entente Party" and the "Red Dagger" and "Watchful" Societies. These are the groups that opposed the Party of Union and Progress, during and before the war, under the constitutional monarchy.

(3) People sentenced for high treason, but pardoned on the proclamation of general amnesty.

(4) Persons who have forfeited their political rights.

(5) Monarchists and reactionaries.

(6) All non-Moslems, till the full execution of those provisions of the Lausanne Treaty that appertain to minorities and exchange of populations.

The Party is slowly but steadily establishing its offices in various constituencies.

Our Moslem leaders in India have given a new orientation to their policy, as is seen from the proceedings of the annual sessions of their organisations. They now propose to devote their attention solely to the liberation of India. This attitude and policy of theirs have been characterised here, by persons interested in India, as extremely sane and enduring. While admitting and acknowledging the help rendered to their cause by the Indian nation, they realise that further support and help to their cause from India is impossible unless India becomes free; which aim cannot be easily achieved unless the Indian Moslems devote their undivided attention to this herculean task in unity with their countrymen. They are of opinion and have the conviction that unless India becomes free, the East, with which the fate of the Moslem world is so closely connected, cannot become safe against the incursions of and penetration by the Imperialists.


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# COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

## INTERPELLATIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The following interpellations were asked at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday:—

### PIMPS AND PROCURERS.

Mr. S. K. Bole: Will Government be pleased to state how many pimps and procurers have been dealt with by the police since the passing of the Prostitution Act?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: Fifteen.

### IMPROVEMENT TRUST PLOTS.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper (Satara District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state the total number of plots prepared for sale or lease up to the end of the last official year on the undermentioned estates of the Bombay Improvement Trust, viz., (1) Dadar-Matunga, (2) Worli, (3) Chembur, (4) Ghat Kopar, (5) Kurla, (6) Khar. (b) How many of these plots have been disposed of up-to-date on each of the above estates? (c) What is the average cost and the price realised per square yard of ground on each of the above estates to the Trust?

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain: Dadar-Matunga Estate—Number of plots prepared 833; number of plots disposed of 664; average price realized Rs. 10.30 per square yard. Worli Estate—Number of plots prepared 23; number of plots disposed of 7; area disposed of 4.14 lakhs of yards; average price realized Rs. 12 per square yard. (2) It is difficult to estimate the cost of these plots to the Board as all the works are not yet completed, but it is estimated that when all the plots on the Dadar-Matunga Estate have been disposed of it will be found that the rate realized for the plots will be slightly less than the actual cost including provision of main roads and recreation grounds. In Worli the rate realized is very slightly over cost price. (3) As regards schemes 3 to 6 a reply has already been given.

### BUILDING NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): (i) (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Military Secretary to His Excellency, in his letter No. 458, dated the 7th July, 1920, addressed to the Consulting Surveyor to Government, ordered that no buildings might be built within a mile of the Government House, Ganeshkhind, without obtaining His Excellency's previous sanction, and that this restriction applied to all buildings by whomsoever sought to be built? (b) Will Government be pleased to state whether His Excellency the Governor is empowered under the Land Revenue Code to prohibit or permit construction of buildings in the above manner? If the reply be in the affirmative, under what section or rule of the Land Revenue Code is he so empowered? (ii) Will Government be pleased to place on the table a copy of the said letter of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor No. 458, dated 7th July, 1920? (iii) Will Government be pleased to state under what circumstances Government Resolution No. 3107, dated 25th October, 1921, was issued, and to place a copy thereof on the table? (iv) Will Government be pleased to state the names of the persons who have been within the last four years refused permission to erect buildings within a mile of the Government House and its compound at Ganeshkhind and the names of the persons who have been permitted to do so during the same period within those limits, with the dates on which permissions were refused and also those on which they were granted?

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta: (a) Yes. (b) The Governor in Council is so empowered. (ii) A copy is laid on the Council table. (iii) A copy of the G. R. is laid on the Council Table. There are no special circumstances. (iv) Lists are appended.

### A BRITISH LOYAL PROPAGANDIST.

Mr. S. S. Dev (West Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether they are aware that one Mr. Sayyad Hussain Sayyar is at present going round in the Presidency delivering lectures against all national movements including the Indian National Congress and the Khilafat, (b) whether they are aware (i) that he visited Dhulia and delivered a lecture there on 16th August, 1924, and, (ii) that his lecture was adversely commented upon by the President of the meeting itself? (c) whether he receives any kind of support, financial or otherwise, from Government? If so, what kind of support does he receive from Government?

The Hon. Sir M. Hayward: (a) Government are informed that Mr. Sayyad Hussain Sayyar has been delivering lectures on loyalty in various parts of the Presidency. (b) (i) Yes. (ii) No. (c) He receives no support, financial or otherwise, from Government.

### COLLECTION FOR ADDRESS TO EDUCATION MINISTER.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona District): Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a sum of about one thousand rupees was recently collected by some patils and Government servants for defraying the necessary expenses for presenting an address to the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the present Minister of Education, in taluka Junnar, district Poona?

The Hon. Sir M. Hayward: Information has been called for.

### DANDELI-POTOLI RAILWAY.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar District): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether it is a fact that the forest engineer on deputation, Public Works Department, and in charge of the engineering division of the Forest Department, suggested a scheme for constructing a railway between Dandeli and Potoli with a view to exploit that area for fuel, timber, etc.; (b) whether it is a fact that he reported that the cost incurred would be realised within the course of a few years and assured a guaranteed return of profit; (c) if so, was any scheme launched accordingly? If so, how much has it cost? Before the scheme was launched was it ascertained whether the railway authorities would purchase the fuel? (d) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the report referred to above?

The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi: (a) The scheme for constructing a railway between Dandeli and Potoli was not suggested by the Forest Engineer. After a conference at Dharwar attended by the Commissioner, S. D., the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Conservator of Forests, S. C., and the Forest Engineer, recommendations were made to Government regarding a scheme of light railways in Kanara, and Government gave administrative approval to the construction of the line in question. (b) The details of the scheme were worked up by Mr. Pipe from information supplied to him by the Forest Department. The calculations gave prospects of a good profit on the estimated capital outlay for a period of 10 years. (c) Yes. The expenditure incurred on the Railway amounted to Rs. 1,72,729. The Forest Department proceeded with the scheme on the assumption that the Railway authorities would continue to purchase fuel from them as they had done for the last 36 years. No inquiry on this point was made from the Railway authorities. (d) A copy of the report is placed on the Council Table.

### KHADI WEARING AND GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara District): Will Government be pleased to state whether they have issued any orders stating that the wearing of khadi is a disqualification for persons desirous of entering Government service and would disentitle Government servants to promotion? If so, will they be pleased to put such orders on the table?

The Hon. Sir M. Hayward: Government have issued no such orders.

### AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state the names of the places where the district local boards or the municipalities have opened Ayurvedic dispensaries during the last 3 years? (b) Will Government be pleased to state at how many places they are going to open Ayurvedic dispensaries in the year 1924-25 in this Presidency?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: Information is being obtained.

### DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION'S STAFF.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): (a) Will Government be pleased to state under what circumstances and under what authority the Accountant-General made payment for the establishment charges of the Director of Information, although the demand respecting them had been rejected by the Council, for the period between such rejection and the subsequent voting of the demand at the following Session? (b) If the said payment was unauthorised, do Government intend to take any action in the matter?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) and (b) The Accountant-General held the items of expenditure in suspense pending re-submission of the question to the Legislative Council.

### USE OF COURTS, TEMPLES, ETC., BY UNTOUCHABLES.

Mr. R. S. Nekaljay: Will Government be pleased to state whether the so-called untouchable classes specially in Gujarat are allowed to use public courts, dharamsalas, wells, etc., in accordance with Mr. Bole's resolution, which was passed by this Council last year?

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain: All courts are open to the members of the public irrespective of caste or creed. Dharamsalas and wells are mostly in charge of municipalities and local boards. Attention is invited to the answer given by Government in the last Sessions of the Council to question No. 3 asked by the Hon. member Mr. S. K. Bole.

### HELP TO SUFFERERS FROM FLOOD IN SIND.

Mr. Noor Mahomed (Hyderabad District): Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that there has been considerable loss of property in some of the talukas of Sind as a result of the river floods and rain and that a large number of people have been rendered homeless? If so, what steps do they intend to take to help the khatedars and the cultivators to rebuild their houses and to cultivate the next crop?

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta: Government is aware. The final report of the Commissioner regarding the amount of the damage and the various measures of relief which he considers necessary is yet awaited. In the meanwhile the following orders have been passed:—(1) That remission be given on the block system. (2) That free grants of timber be made for rebuilding houses. (3) That reserved forests should be thrown open for grazing where necessary. (4) That suspensions of arrears of revenue and takavi be freely given. (5) That fresh takavi grants be freely made. An additional allotment of Rs. 2,00,000 has been made for this purpose. Flood Relief Funds have been started at Karachi and other towns.

### CENSORING OF KHILAFAT CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Noor Mahomed (Hyderabad District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that the correspondence of the Central Khilafat Committee is being censored and that this causes great delay in the delivery of their post at their offices? (b) Are Government aware that letters and newspapers posted in Bombay take as many as four days to reach the Central Khilafat Committee and the Khilafat Daily Press? (c) Have they received any representation from the Central Khilafat Committee or the Khilafat Daily regarding the delay caused in the Censor's Office? If so, do Government intend to take any action? (d) Are Government aware that letters addressed to the Central Khilafat Committee or the Khilafat Daily are pasted in the Censor's Office so badly that the addressees cannot open them except by tearing the entire envelope and that the Censor's paste gets stuck on the contents of the letters in such a way that they cannot be deciphered by the addressees? If so, do Government intend to take any action in this connection?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: A reference is requested to the reply given to a similar question put at the July session by the honourable member.

### MUNICIPAL GRANT TO RASHTRIYA SCHOOLS, AHMEDABAD.

Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether they are aware that the Ahmedabad Municipality has given a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 to the "Rashtriya" schools in Ahmedabad; (b) whether any provision for the grant of such a large amount was made in the municipal budget for the year 1924-25; (c) whether the said Municipality maintains any control over the said "Rashtriya" schools as in the case of other institutions receiving grants from the Municipality and whether preparatory to the grant any investigation was made by the Municipality in regard to their working and financing; (d) whether the said amount is granted against the expenses incurred by these schools during the period preceding the date of the application for the grant; (e) whether it is true that most of the members of the present Municipal Schools Committee were the organisers of the said schools after the Municipality had been superseded in the year 1922; (f) whether in view of these facts any action has been taken or is intended to be taken by Government in regard to this matter.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain: (a) Yes. (b) No. When the budget was prepared there was no demand for the grant before the Municipality. The amount has been paid from the General Fund. (c) Yes. (d) Rs. 75,000 were paid for expenditure incurred during the period preceding the date of application for the grant, and Rs. 75,000 for subsequent expenditure. (e) Most of the elected members of the superseded Municipality and of the present Board were organisers of these schools, and the Schools Committee is composed of these members. (f) Government do not intend to take any action for the present.

### DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT SUBURBAN PLOTS.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts): (a) Will Government be pleased to state the total area of land available for building sites prepared by the Development Department at Chembur, Ghatkopar, Kurla and Khari (Bandra) respectively? (b) How much of this land has been sold? (c) What are the total costs of acquisition, road-making, water-supply, drainage, etc., respectively?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: The information is being obtained.

### EDUCATION IN MUNICIPAL AREAS.

Mr. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao (Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts): Will Government be pleased to give a statement of—(a) the municipalities that have introduced free and compulsory primary education, (b) municipalities that have made primary education free, and (c) the municipalities that have imposed an educational cess or rate?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) Byadgi, Bandra, Satara, Surat and Dhulia. (b) Northern Division: Ahmedabad, Ankleshwar, Bhiwandi, Dakor, Kalyan, Modasa, Rander, Thana; Central Division: Alandi, Islampur, Sholapur; Southern Division: Athni, Haliyal, Honavar, Matheran, Panvel, Sirsi; Sind: Hyderabad. (c) The honourable member is referred to the Hon. the Minister of Local Self-Government.

### CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

Mr. R. G. Soman (Satara District): Will Government be pleased to state the number of cases in which Europeans and Anglo-Indians have been charged with committing offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, with result in each case during the last ten years in the Presidency of Bombay?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: The collection of the information required would involve clerical labour and expense out of all proportion to any probable public benefit.

## AN INTERESTING FILM.

An interesting private film was displayed at the Empire Cinema on Thursday by the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. showing the various methods of road construction which are to-day being carried out with their well-known products Mexphalte and Spramex.

It is interesting to learn that this enterprising firm is well prepared with material plant and technical assistance to deal with the demand for bitumen which is already growing daily not only in such cities as Bombay and Calcutta but also in the smaller centres of population in this country.

It is satisfactory to notice that Mexphalte and Spramex can be utilised to the best advantage without elaborate and costly plant by proved methods which are within the reach of authorities whose means are limited.

(Continued from column 6.)

It is simply extra-ordinary to see what I call "the teachings" cropping up in all sorts of books and thoughtful articles . . . But it comforts and encourages me to find that even tho' I do not fully understand what I call "the teachings", yet I can try to live them and they seem to bear out in practice, what they postulate in theory. I am never lonely *when alone*! I have an intense love of thoughtful reading; and find ancient Wisdom more congenial, than modern religious thought. . . I call myself merely a Truth-Seeker. I do not care for money. . . In the January issue of the "Atlantic Monthly" there is a remarkable article about Hinduism. This is the sort of article which appears every month in our leading journals, all tending to turn the eyes of the world towards India. . . . Oh, I cannot tell you how I feel about all this—it's *such* a "great day" for spiritual values to be emphasized. Will Young India meet the challenge squarely, or will politics prevail; and the golden moment be lost for generations yet to come? I wonder!"

No further comments are necessary. Let the thinking reader wonder also. Let the "terrorists" staying outside India ponder over this!

# AMERICAN LETTER.

## GANDHI IN AMERICA.

## A HINDU AMERICAN LADY.

(FROM V. V. O.)

U. S. A., Jan. 29.

"A Hindu American Lady"! Curious words these! The reader will pardon me for being a little personal, but I am sure he will enjoy this rather personal experience of mine and hence I have great pleasure to share it with him. A correspondence which began with the following words: "I have a deep appreciation of the Hindu-Aryan spiritual philosophy. . . I do think that this is a crucial time—perhaps a model point—in the history of spiritual evolution; and I should be willing to talk with you, if you care to. . ."—ended in my being asked to visit her during part of the Christmas vacation as her guest in order to talk to this American lady something about the Vedic philosophy. After a delightful journey through a train (there is no overcrowding in trains in this country nor are there any of the discomforts one meets with while travelling in Indian railway trains) I reached my destination. As I entered my room that was assigned to me I was greeted with a welcome letter awaiting my arrival on a little desk saying "I could not imagine a Hindu in a room with no green or growing thing, so I've sent for your room, one of my home-made gardens . . . . ." I had been wondering all the day what I could teach to this lady about Indian philosophy, how she could ever grasp the Indian point of view,—she rolling in luxury, with a rich husband and rich relatives, with motor cars and phones at her service, with sumptuous dinners that could not even be dreamt of by the poor, she, living in a country whose average annual income is over thirty times that of the average Hindus, and so on. At last I went to meet her at about 8 p.m. A middle-aged woman of fifty-five with a charming serenity on the face and assertive determinism behind it, breathing contagious confidence and goodwill greeted me at the door with the words "Namo Narayen". We sat down at the fire, she facing me, her husband to my right; and then for a few seconds we eyed each other with a fixed gaze trying to enter each other's soul as it were. This examination over, we began to talk on various subjects. I had been wondering for a long time whether she was really interested in Indian philosophy and if so whether she could ever understand it. Let the reader judge of her from what followed.

### AN OASIS IN A DESERT.

I spent five days in that town out of which about 40 hours were spent in study-her and her family. I talked with her alone for over twelve hours, if not more. She took me over to her library which was full of all available books on Indian philosophy written in English. I could see Radhakrishna Mukherjee, Swami Vivekananda, Carpenter, Upanishad, Geeta, Gandhi, Swami Parmananda, Nivedita and so on. I was surprised to see that she had a fair knowledge of Buddhism, better than the average anglicised Hindu has nowadays, and had studied Gandhism very carefully. She had a few books on Yoga, but I had to taboo all reference to it in our conversation as I learnt that she knew more of Yoga than my Brahmin priest in India did and I was anxious to conceal my ignorance. What could I teach her? All I could do was to carry on some intelligent conversation on the subject,—thanks to my early training I could do it inspite of anglicised mentality. I could see that she was on the right track. But I still wonder how she ever could acquire so much knowledge, however little it might be, and to understand and appreciate the Hindu mind without ever visiting India! She believes she was a Hindu in a former birth and for anything I know it seems to me more like-than otherwise.

### HER LOVE FOR INDIA.

On the day I left her she wanted to pay me for the "troubles" I took in coming over to her house and spend my time in talking with her. However, I was sufficiently Hindu not to accept anything from her. Instead of enlightening her I was enlightened by her about the Great Truth Gandhi has been preaching. May be, she gained a little by my conversation, but I gained the most and so the balance of favour lay on my side. She asked me if I could send a small sum of fifty rupees to India for aiding any cause other than political and gave me the amount with the message inscribed on it "God bless the Soul of Hind and may The Truth, which the Rishis won for Mankind, prevail in all God's world. . ." (The money will be sent to C. F. A. in due course.) Before closing this topic may I take the liberty to quote a few significant passages from some of her letters to me? In my travel from California, Alaska to New York I have met many Americans who have been attracted to India because of the Vedic teachings and of Gandhi's personality, though this lady in question was the first one I have ever seen who had gone so deep into this matter from its spiritual side.

### A FEW EXCERPTS FROM HER LETTERS.

"I do believe that a country still capable of producing men of the spiritual calibre of these two leaders (Mahatma Gandhi and Poet Tagore) of present-day Hindu thought though that country does not conform to Western ideas of civilization—is a country rich with promise of a great future. The light has *always* come from the East; and will so continue through all time. . . . the conceptions of the Vedic teachings do seem to me logical, they satisfy my reason; and stir my heart and I will try and confirm my everyday living to such ideals. . . .

(Continued in Col. 5.)

# SPORTING NEWS.

## BOMBAY RACES.

### ENTRIES.

The following are the entries for the 1st day, Saturday, the 28th instant.

THE BOMBAY HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr P B Avasia's Deluvian.
Mr C N Wadia's Cap-a-Pie.
Major A W Molony's Joe's Luck.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Golden Vision.
Mr Vernon's Canterbury Lamb.
Mr P G Singhanee's Rakings.
Mr A D Jairaj's Christmas Holiday.
Mr T M Thaddeu's Aborigine.
Mr T M Thaddeu's Unitoi.
Mr H B Sorabjee's Swithin.
Mr H B Sorabjee's Starboard.
Mr J C Galstaun's Solo Bridge.
Mr Kelso's Harry Tate.
Mr Eve's Knight of Clonmel.
Mr Eve's Plymouth Rock.
Mr Eve's Moonshiner.
H H Aga Khan's Bold Danby.

THE SWINDON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr P B Avasia's Barbary.
Mr Goolam Ali's Ceremony.
Mr A Hoyt's Country Lad.
Mr J Ruiz's Glenhelen.
Mr A Hague's Hot Lips.
Mr Frank's Dugald Dalgetty.
Mr Frank's Erinite.
Mr P G Singhanee's Coryste.
Mr Heath's Golden Gleam.
Mr Heath's Jovial.
Mr C Vaz's Cronan.
Mr T M Thaddeu's Grand Excel
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Desert Gold.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Flutter Fly.
Mr Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr Eve's Penetrate.
H H Aka Khan's Lowborn.
H H Aga Khan's Motu Proprio.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr C N Wadia's Foreman.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Danzig.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arrowy.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whispering.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Golden Vision.
Mr M Goculdas' Entailed.
Mr Eve's Footpedal.
Mr Eve's Courier.
Mr T Harrison's Mist.
Mr A M Somji's Murmansk.
Mr N A Kazi's Lucky Lad.
Mr S C Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr A H Shushtary's Discobolus.
Mr T M Thaddeu's Lo Rocchia.
Mr H B Sorabjee's Starboard.
Mr Y O Patel's Belvedere.
Mr R S Captain's Northern Light.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Iomond Hills.
Mr J N De Souza's My Realm.
Mr Eve's Night Watchman.
Mr Eve's Ormiston.

THE ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr C N Wadia's Maryland.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Golden Vision.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arrowy.
Mr T M Goculdas' Velocity.
Mr Eve's Courier.
Mr H Begmahomed's Rock Honey.
Lt-Col Zorawar Singh and T Harrison's Aposia.
Mr N Begmahomed's Bright Bird II.
Mr H H Shushtary's Discobolus.
Mr T M Thaddeu's Bunworry.
Mr T M Thaddeu's Grand Excel.
Mr Eve's Penetrate.
H H Aga Khan's Bold Danby.
H H Aga Khan's Lowborn.
H H Aga Khan's Motu Proprio.

THE PALI HILL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Messrs S Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanjee's Zoolfakar.
Messrs S Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanjee's Ghatass.
Messrs S Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanjee's Nashat Beg.
Mr S Dhunjibhoy's Nadir Shah.
Mr Hoosein Tamuri's Dilawar.
Mr R H Gahagan's Witness
Mr Moosa M Hoosein's Amanra.
Mr A R Taha's Darbar.
Mr Moosa Faras' Hopeful.
Mr Moosa Faras' Shahir.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Ayrimja.
Mr D Patel's Roumania.
Mr V G Akula's Clinker.
Messrs M H Sharabalfi and S M Kanji's Mookir
Mr M H Sharaffali's Nazi.
Mr Faayad Sulleman's Nectar.
Mr Faayad Sulleman's Raboot.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Yellow Silk.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Amrin.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Daas.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Governor.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Young Takreet
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Sicab.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Panner.
Mr Saleh Tookmachi's Billy Bunter.
Mr Saleh Tookmachi's Little Joker.
Mr Mahomed Burgash's Dolly.
Mr Abdul R Salim's Mealer.
Messrs A Fazelali and Abood Banker's Guinea Mohur.
Mr Marks' Rex.
Mr Marks' Vital.
Messrs S B Irani and B J Irani's Towfik.
Aga Cumberally's Hamilton.
Mr Marks' Sufiab.
Mr Khalil A Ruzak's Anjan.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Chanchoon.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Horizon.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Bhavnagar.
Mr T C Giocola's Black Marie (late Salaam).
Major H Whitton's Young Wildeye.
Major H Whitton's Desert Rose.
Mr T M Goculdas' Mishrif.
Mr T M Goculdas' Mamnoon.
Mr J M Burjorjee's Shahabad.
Mr Ahmed Hurgany's Balan.
Mr Dongford's Electric Power.
Mr Faraj bin Sunad's Gatia.
Mr Rashid Saleh's Tahseen Beg.
Mr Kuddur Abbas' Goorjee.
Mr A Khan's Solomon's Song.
Mr Eve's Fox Trot.
Mr Eve's Tango (late Dempsey).
Mr T Harrison's Sheriffulmulk.
Mr Heath's Angora.
Mr Heath's Zaidan.
Messrs Heath and M Najmuddin's Hawain.
Mr A Geddis' Sandfly.
Mr A Geddis' Double Up.
Mr Mahomed Hussain's Redium.
Mr D N Zodge's Panipat.
Mr S N Darruwalla's Brindisi.
Mr Nassib Saleh's Rose.
Mr Mahomed Shirajee's David.
Mr Mahomed Nipshi's Feroza.
Aga Coochick Shah's Ethel.

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Mr Saleh Moosa's Marfooa.
Mr Saleh Moosa's Hajlan.
Mr M Shaffi's Taj.
Mr Mirza Ali's Selection.
Mr Ali bin Hasan's Rashid Pasha.
Mr S H Yeheya's Ravi.
Mr Mahomed Ebrahim's Bahar.
Mr Mahomed Ebrahim's Watee.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Rising Star.
Mr A S. Foni's Nevermind.
Mr E Kadum's Mutook.
Mr Ahmed Hamadi's Huzim.
Mr Esmail Hashum's Mouraed.
Mr Cowasjee Dhunjishaw's Cairo.
Mr R Shamlan's Nipper.
Mr Yussuff Makanji's Macdonald.
Messrs Noble and J D Crawford's Yildiz.
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Mr Abdulla Mana's Runmah.
Mr M M Talib's Roscoff.
Mr M M Talib's Karkadan.
Mr Mahomed Jamoor's Misfir.
Mr J A Wadia's Bounty.
Mr J E Bowder's Toofan.
Dr J E Bharucha's Patience.
Mr Syed Naji's Mooshir.
Mr Ebrahim Gussoo's Natak.
Mr Rashid Swedani's Nawaf.
Mr Rashid Swedani's Varid.
Mr Mehdi M Saleh's Samdan Simri.
Mr Kamil Affendi's Suba-ul-Khair (late Bismark).
Mr Syed Mujeed's Matloob (late Napoleon).
Mr Hoosein Abdulla's Ahyid.
Mr Haji Ali Khaimi's Kannan.
Mr A M J Talib's Candidate.
Mr Silas Ezekiel's Moonrider.
Mr G J Rahim's Razeet.
Mr S L Cilento's Agab.
Mr Bohram Boman's Lebanon.
Messrs S Mahalla and E Kadum's Moosaad.
Mr M M Kawas' Argentine.
Messrs M M Kawas and Abdul Wahid's Falak.
Mr M M Kawas' Othello.
Messrs M M Kawas and Abdul Wahid's Zaglool.
Mr Syed bin Oomsaif's Makhis Beg.
Mr Syed bin Oomsaif's Harbee.
Mr Syed E Sadda's Zirgam.
Messrs Abdul Latiff and Shakur Shalall's Shahi.
Mr S Mahalla's Faisal.
Mr Syed Mahomed Bir's Sarfil.
Mr F A Banaji's Parreushope.
Mr S Mahalla's Aftab.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Messrs S Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanjee's Zoolfakar.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Jodi.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Yemen.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Jadran.
Mr Moosa M Hoosein's Amatra.
Mr R H Gahagan's Hashah.
Mr Shaik I Mahomed's Kubeshan.
Mr Moosa Faras' Wireless.
Mr Faayad Sulleman's Georgn.
Mr Faayad Sulleman's Yonsur.
Mr A M Khairaz's Rehearsal.
Mr A M Khairaz's Goolfahab.
Mr Basheer Mahomed's Malikizaman.
Messrs S Dhunjibhoy and Aga Cumberally's Zalan.
Mr T C Giocola's Aleis (late Farhood).
Mr Mahomed Burooni's Nayim.
Mr Ganim Sadulla's Bendigo
Mr Khadevi A Rehman's Daham.
Mr Dongford's Electric Power.
Mr Dirak's Dhary.
Mr Ahmed Hurgany's Sherali.
Mr Shaik Amin Khadari's Kadda.
Mr Sabri bin Mulla Abid's Watchmaker.
Mr Haji Ali's Varbola.
Mr Rashid Saleh's Nemsa.
Mr Kuddur Abba's Yakoot.
Mr Eve's Clog Dance (late Finjan).
Mr Heath's Mayfly.
Mr Alwan Ramezan's Sadak.
Mr D H Zodge's Golden Key.
Mr A H Shushtary's Mountain King.
Mr Haji Ahmed Dhol's Jussoor.
Mr Haji Ahmed Dhol's Janfawi.
Mr H Kadum's Rashim.
Mr Saleh Moosa's Subehai.
Mr M Shaffi's Naiaava.
Mr Mahomed Ebrahim's Nuddas.
Mr S H Yeheya's Ravi.
Mr Hamid A A Bassam's Fayez.
Mr Baha Khalil's Thawi.
Mr Yussoff Kattoola's Noori.
Mr Shakur Shalall's Butterfly.
Mr Sulleman Gumla's Chichester.
Mr Mahomed Jamoor's Simmah (late Rainbow).
Mr Syed Naji's Marzook.
Mr Rashid M Swedani's Varid.
Mr Mehdi M Saleh's Hamdan Simri.
Mr R R S's Zalu.
Mr E S Godfrey's Gazalon.
Mr E S Godfrey's Dhoonia.
Mr Kamil Affendi's Makdam (late Khataf).
Mr Syed Mujeed's Zawam.
Mr Hadi Tookmachi's Kalipha.
Mr Jassim Hamadi's Farhood.
Mr M T Kazruni's Arab Prince.
Mr M M Kawas' Argentine.
Mr M M Kawas' and Abdul Wahid's Falak.
Mr M M Kawas' Adonis.
Mr Abbas Faraj Shap Shop's Peach Bitter.
Mr Ebrahim Jassim's Sherhan.
Mr Ebrahim Deeb's Sawi.
Mr Syed Mahomed Bir's Balkies.
Mr Syed E Sadda's Zirgam.
Mr S Mahalla's Faisal.

NOTICE.

The Official Measurer of the Turf Club will class and age horses (not measure) on Wednesday, 25th February, 1925, at the Turf Club Office, Byculla, at 10-30 a.m.

## WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

### MISS. TATA AND NAOROJI BEATEN.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson were among the many spectators who turned out to see some good tennis at the Queen's Road courts on Monday. The Men's doubles resulted in comfortable wins for Fox and Okamoto and Wagle and Rajaram. Mr. and Mrs. Bayley met with little opposition. Much of the best games was missed by many as they were not played on the centre courts. Pitt vs. Tomonaga was the star attraction of the evening.

Both men were at their best but the Jap's steadiness told in the end. While Tomonaga had much confidence in his top-spin strokes, varying their pace placing Pitt resorted to his best. Tomonaga captured five games in the first set when Pitt realised his position and made earnest efforts to make amends by annexing the next two but the following game lost him the first set. Service games were the order in the second set till the seventh which together with the eighth went to the credit of Pitt. Tomonaga equalised immediately but his antagonist would not give in. Pitt secured the equalising set at 7-5. Tomonaga led by the odd game in seven when Pitt failed to capture his service game and Tomonaga ran through.

Mrs. Waud and Bennett sprang a surprise by bowling over the last year's holder in mixed doubles, Miss Tata and Naoroji, in spite of losing the first set at 1—6. It was a great fight for supremacy. While Mrs. Waud contributed much, Miss Tata was found wanting. Naoroji's superb net play overwhelmed his opponents in the opening set which cost only a single game. The second set ran into fourteen games and Tomonaga secured both.

The results:—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Tomonaga beat A.W.D. Pitt 6-3, 6—8, 6-3.

Raja Iyer beat Gole 6—2, 5—7, 6—0.

Wodehouse beat Annett 6—3, 6—1.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Okamoto and Fox beat Gole and Vartak 6—0, 6—1.

Wagle and Rajaram beat Barraclough and Murphy 6—4, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Waud and Capt. Bennett beat Miss Tata and J.A.D. Naoroji 1—6, 8—6, 6—3.

Mr. Phillips and Reid beat Miss Atkins and Wadia 6—3, 6—4.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bayley W.O. Miss Harris and Bean.

LADIES SINGLES.

Mrs. Cunningham beat Mrs. Steven 6—3, 6—0.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

The first game commences at 4-15.

Court No. 1 Fox vs. Harvey followed by Mrs. Bayley vs. Mrs. Phillips.

Court No. 2 Powar vs. Tomagaki followed by Okamoto vs. Tomonaga.

Court No. 4 Okazagi vs. Komamara followed by Mrs. Cooper vs. Mrs. H. B. Clayton.

Court No. 5 Annett and Pitt vs. Dr. Tata and Da. Dastur.

No. 6 Wadia and Wadia vs. Sundaram and Capt. Chalam.

Reserve.—Miss Tata vs. Mrs. Portlock.

## HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

### BUCHANAN CUP TOURNAMENT.

#### Y. M. C. A. WIN EASILY.

In their Buchanan Cup fixture against the Parsi Athletic the Y.M.C.A. scored an easy victory by half a dozen goals though they were worth many more. The Young Men's half line were too good for their opponents and consequently the forwards spent all their time in the enemy's twenty-five. Combined play is a feature of the Y.M.C.A. team and they will give the G.I.P. Railway a good fight in the next round. The first goal was scored by Brendish and Navarra added the second with a difficult angle shot. After half time Spilling scored the hat-trick with hard shots from close quarters. The sixth goal came from Brendish off a short corner. The custodian of the Young Men had no occasion to touch the ball between the sticks.

Y.M.C.A.—Ernst, Eevas and Smith; Barnes, Leontzim and Milson; Navarra, Spilling, McClumpha, Brendish, Soares.

Parsi Athletes:—Vakil B; Bamboat and Cardmaster; Sabavala, Chokai and Bannjee; Vakil M, Shroff, Darukhanawalla, Davar, and Dalal.

Referee:—Messrs. Thornback and James.

### SPHINX LEAGUE.

#### B.B.R.A. BEAT BOMBAY BATTALION.

The League engagement between the Bombay Battalion and the Bombay Brigade R.A. turned out to be a gruelling tussle in which no less than nine goals were scored, the verdict being in favour of the Artillerymen by the odd goal.

G.I.P. RLY. BEAT GRENADIERS.

On the Marine Lines ground the Bombay Grenadiers met the G.I.P. Parel and after a keen struggle lost by a single goal. The railway attack was more concerted but the militarymen put up a stout defence. Finnigan scored the only goal of the evening.

## PANCHAGANI MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL

### A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

PANCHGANI, Feb. 12.

The "Darul Uloom" Muslim High School had a Variety Entertainment on the 7th inst. before a large audience consisting of schools and some prominent guests. The programme was as amusing as it was varied and peals of laughter could be heard throughout the performance.

Master Ayub A. Jaffar acquitted himself well both as the foolish Maharajah and as the poor old man. Taher, Master Mahabubbhai Kasi deserves special praise for his humorous acting as "Jhaman," a court-fool, and excellent singing. Jadhav Rao's "Journey to Europe" was a feature of the evening. It was acted by a member of the staff. Among others who deserves special mention were Masters K. Yadare (a Sanyasi), Moojawar, Faqui, Hassanali, Thanawala, Khan, Mahomedali and the Persian quartette.

The evening's programme terminated with an appropriate "Tableau" and "God save the King."

## INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Gokhale Education Society, Nasik branch, celebrated the anniversary of the Late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale under the presidentship of Mr. N. P. Patankar.

Lieut.-General Sir Harold Walker, G.O.C.-in-Chief, Southern Command, arrived in Secunderabad on Monday morning.

Shrimati Vidyadevi, the daughter of Mr. Dolatrai Kripashanker Jhala, a scion of the famous Jhala family of Junagadh was married at Junagadh on the 14th instant to Shrirut Rishidattji, son of Shriyut Nityanandji, Ex-Commander-in-Chief of Bundi Forces and Tajim Amir of Bundi State, son of the late Dewan Meghwahanji Mehta of Bundi.

## CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, February 24, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE COYAJI.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

94-24 4078-21—Motichand and D. Liladher Deoji, Vallabkdas Dinshaw and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

85-24—2358-22—Mulla and M. Jamsetji Nowroji Gamdia, Mungaldal Bankeylal and another, Motichand and D. In Person.

103-24 5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lallubhai, Baburao Ganesh and others, Manilal and K.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

104-24 6199-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lallubhai, Vinayak Babuji and others, Manilal and K.

105-24 5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lallubhai, Ganesh Krishna Pundole and others, Manilal and K.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

T and I J 32-24—In Re Jivraj N Bhatt, Wadia G and Co, Laxmibai, Harjiwan Naranji, Mehta L and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1562-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Manchershaw Hiramaneck v Ahmed Suleman Dinath, Payne and Co.

2336-23—M V Gokhale, Yeshawant Shanker Vinkoo Baloo, Laxman Venkoo Baloo and others Judah and S.

3-23—Wadia G and Co, Cox and Co, H. Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3245-23—In Person Sebastian De Souza and another Thakar Vasonji Naranji, Unwalla P and P.

2354-23—Malvi M R and C. Jaigopal Premsagar, Premsagar Shantisagar and another, Madhavji and Co.

713-23—Rustomji and G. M M Kopti and Co, Nicolas Lazzom Fig and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

3451-23—Mulla and M. Miyamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani, Pestonji Jamasji and Co, Shanrao M and H.

2122-23—Mulji P and P. Tulsidas Gamran and others, Harriram Chutanram, Soonderdas and Co.

3384-23—Manubhai and Co, Fatmabai, Khatizabai and another, Thakoredas and D.

4308-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanhadibai and another, Bapulal Balkrishna and another, Malvi R M and Co.

2371-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co, Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.

3727-23—Mulla and M. Tulsidas Karsondas, Karsondas Buragwan and others, Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J. Amarchand and M.

3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.

626-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.

941-23—Purnanand C and J. Bai Durga, Lakhmidas Narsy, Mehta G and Co.

4615-23—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Nahubhai Shah v Mohanlal Lalji.

293-23—Captain and V, Singji Sunderji and ors v Jiwan Ramchandra and ors, Thakoredas and D.

536-23—Mulla and M, Labhdeni v The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charandas Ukeda and another, Malvi M R and Co.

1956-23—Payne and Co, Kirk and Co, (Blackburn) Ltd, Coutts and Co, Smetham B and L.

4937-23—Thakoredas and Co, Sunderabai, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

2336-24—Mulla and M. Cassumalli Sarafali Versilalji and another Jafferbhai Kanji, Viraj Lal and Co.

1790-23—Mehta L and Co, Lallubhai Lilachand Moosaji Jafferji, Chitnis K and M.

1582-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaoker, Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

1549-23—Pandia and Co, Rutanlal Balchand Agarwalla, Ratilal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4320-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Bhanji Kanji, Huseinbhay Ahmedbhay and another, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1443-24—Rustomji and G. Bhagwandas Runchand v Shivaux C Cambatta, Mulla and M.

3571-24—Wadia G and Co., B Meyer and Co Hukumchand Kallianji, Monile and G.

4004-24—Dastur and Co, Tar Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed and another v Shaikh Abdulla Shaikh Mahomed and another, Pandia and Co.

956-23—Craigie B and C, M A Rahim and Co, The Grand National Theatres Ltd and others, Thakoredas and D.

4355-24—Captain and V, Saleh and Ebrahim Alfazal, Esmail Ali, Khandwalla and C.

4088-24—Rela and Co, Abdul Rahim Shaikh Mahomedally, Dadiba Cowasji Contractor, Shah and Co.

2146-24—Madhawji and Co, Dharsey Devraj and Co, Ismail Gofoor Kasum and others, Vachha and Co.

3733-23—Mehta L and Co, Maleckchand Keshavji, Lala Kandan Surajbhai, Malvi M R and Co.

5091-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji L Meghji Khairaj and Co, Paralker and R.

3241-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Punja and Co, Manibhai P Dalal and another, Kanubhai and S. In Person.

3265-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, Shamrao Nathoba Naik, F J Ghadially.

3121-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd, Sunderabai, Thakoredas and Co.

2172-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Vehmi, Yaya Bros.

28-23—Purnanand C and J, Nagindas Saruphchand, Baijrai Joharmal, Thakoredas and Co.

4341-23—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Thakoredas Dharamdas and others, Shamrao M and H.

4682-23—Jamsedji R and D, Ramchand Khaji, Sanlaram Baloba Sauger and others, Manohar and Co.

4508-23—Little and Co, Dr. Tyabbhai Saleh-bhay, Hatimbhay Gulambhusein and others, Vadia G and Co.

670-24—Patel and P, Moses Samson Ezekiel, Jamanmal Dalichand and others, Khandwalla and C, Dabholker and J.

3228-24—Crawford B and Co, The B B and C I Railway, Ali Mahomed Noor Mahomed, Dastur and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4950-22—Payne and Co, Burjor Framroze R Joshi, Jamsedji Ranjibhai Desai, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2966-22—Dastur and Co, Girdharlal Damoder and anr v Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1043-22—Motichand and D, Goluram Radhakison v Bharmal Shripal, Malvi M R and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Taraporewalla and B v Gulamhusein Easaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

4456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Patel v The Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co Ld, Bhaishanker K and G.

69-22—Mulji P P, Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji, Raghunath Dataji Walkar and another, Judah and S.

250-22—M R Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kalidanji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.

270-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Dattabhai Kriparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

397-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

501-22—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Jiwan, Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D.

410-22—Surajmal and Co, Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G. Ranchoddas Girdharlal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G. Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co, Kakubhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co, Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

479-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Hai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tepdia and another vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

5069-22—Jehangir G and B, Bhikhaiji and another, vs Pestonji Nuserwanji Surati and others, Matubhai J and M, In Person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

9-25—Kanga and Co, Amratlal Mevji v Hariprasad Purnanand, Khandwalla and Co.

3072-24—Thakoredas and Co, P Jamnadas and Co, Pethaji Halaji, Soonderdas.

1203-24—Malvi M R and Co., Ranjiwan Ramnand v Shersingh Bishanlal and others, Tyabji D and Co.

3009-24—Judah and S. Meyer Nissim v Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb, Matubhai J and M.

3486-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Ramdas, Lakhmidas Bhimji Rowji Ranga and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramasukh, Rakchand Gangaram and others, Paralker and R.

2847-24—S A Trabji, Shivlal Rath, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.

3364-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.

2789-24—Chitnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.

1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Hoos v Ramabai Captain and V.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.

3210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Rameband Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.

3506-24—Manohar and Co, Ramchandra Sukharam Golame v Sirabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L, Rele and Co.

3747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.

3580-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co-operative Society Ltd v Shanker Ram Krishna Khopker and ors, Crawford B and Co.

4548-23—Madhowji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedalli and Co.

1077-24—Dastur and Co, Loolvabhai widow and another, Khalid Bin Mahomed Abdul Wadid and another, Payne and Co.

4119-24 Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Kader Moulvi Umer Miya v Haji Ismail Ahmed and another, Captain and V.

4401-23—Payne and Co, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R and D

SHORT CAUSES.

1419-23—Payne and Co, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R and D.

2524-24—Jamsetji R and D, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Payne and Co.

2526-24—Jamsedji R and D, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody and another, Jehangir G and B, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

251-23—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas Haribux Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.

2541-24—Crawford B and Co, Bhanji Deoraj v Morarji Hirji and ors, Malvi, M R and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2339-24—Mehta L and Co, I Goredhandas and Co, W J Burrows, Mulla and M.

SUMMARY SUITS.

3813-24—Rustomji and G. Vanaji Ranchodji and Co, vs Ibrahim Gulam Husein Ladha, Andrade and C.

2888-24—Paralkar and K, Lalaji Khushalji and Co, v Mahadeo Dhana, Manilal H and Co.

2453-24—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd, Viramgam Spng and Mfg Ltd and others, Crawford B and Co.

2232-24—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd, Whittle Spg and Mfg Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

2901-24—Motichand and D, Bhagwandas Lakmichand, Trikamchand Nemchand and another, Malvi M R and Co.

3598-24—Manilal H and Co, Manecklal Jugaldas Thanawalla and Co, D Doulatrai and Co, Choksy and Co.

2004-24—Rustomji and G, Chamanji Tulsichand and Co, vs Mahomedali Ahmedali, Mantri and Co.

4326-24—Khandwalla and C, Ishwarlal Surachand, Karim Ismail Kokni, Shamrao M and H.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

In the G and W's Act—Manekbhai H M and Co, In Sorabji Bomanji and another, minors, vs Tehmina J Banaji Petitioner, Shamrao, M and H.

In The Indian's Co.'s Act—Shroff and L, vs The Phoenix Taxi and Service Ltd, N H Moos, Official Liquidator, Mulla and M.

3350-19—Mulla and M, Goculdas Dossa and Co, vs Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtary F and D.

In the Indian Company's Act, Bhaishanker K and G, vs Re Simpson Firth and Co. Ltd, Rustomji F Korawala, Dallas and Co, Little and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE

3061-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Bahadurmal Burmukhrai Namoni, vs Mohanlal Sarupchand and others, Jamsetji R and D.

FOR FRAMING OF ISSUES

2788-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Rustomji Framji Ginwalla vs Vallabhdas Goculdas Dossa and others, Amarchand and M.

LONG CAUSES.

747-24—Chitnis K and M, George William Hudson, Mahomedally Allabux Jahangir M and S.

94-24—Shah and Co, Ratanji Khimji, Atmaram Charandas and Co, Jamsetji R and D

708-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Badrinarayen Panalal Bhuramal N C Dalal and Co.

3739-23—Ramanlal and H Amulakh Khubchand Hiralal Chunilal and others.

4804-21—Jamsetji R and D Greaves Cotton and Co, Jamnadas Harprasad Thakordas and D.

2082-24—Motichand and D, Mulraj Karsondas v Surajmal Karamchand and ors, Malvi M P and Co.

1300-24—Amin and D, Rupchand Tarachand, v Abu Baker Haji Ahmed and ors, Dabholkar and J.

2035-24—Tyabji D and Co, Gangabai and ors v Lakha Nana, Manilal H and Co.

3548-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Mfg and Wfg Co, Ltd, v Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.

3627-24—Matubhai J and M, Bai Sarabhai v Haji Mahomed Ali Mahomed Manji and ors, Payne and Co, Sabnis G and S.

4324-24—Mehta L and Co, Messrs. Mehta L and Co, Framroze Hormusji Ghadially and others, Wadia G and Co, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

99-24—Ferreira and V. Revram Agaram v Bhaiseth Baiseth and anr, Rustomji and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Divison Court No. 37.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1567-23—Ferreira and V. Saheb Sevadasji Charandasji, The Bombay Municipal Corporation, Crawford B and Co.

305-24—Mulla and M, Jijabai Haji Sakoor Haji Hassam v Esmail Moti and ors, Patell and E, Merwanji K and Co.

173-23—Kharas and Co, Shamrao M and H, Shamrao Raghunath Ravte, Vitchar Dolla and Co and another, Dharamsey D and Co, Manilal and K.

412-23—Craigie B and C, The Century Spng and Mfg Co Ltd, Bliss Reuben, Patell and Co.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

253-20—Daphtary F and D, Eylambia Leongini and ors v Demetrias Leonzini and ors, Unwalla P and P, Judah and S.

314-23—Craigie B and C, The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd, Akbarally Meerbhay Rupa, Payne and Co.

1982-23—Ragavaya N and Co, Ramdas Lallu v Dharamdas Karsondas and anr, Rustomji and G.

1624-23—Daphtary F and D, K Worah and Co v The National Steam Navigation Co Ltd, G B Pandia, Rust

## ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LADIES' CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of great pride for the Berari Musalmans that the venue of the coming annual All-India Muslim Ladies' Conference happens to be a town of their own province. But it is a pity to see that nobody except the convener and his family is taking any interest and perhaps beyond the municipal limits of Malkapur where the Conference is going to be held, and barring some educated persons, none has got the least knowledge of this great and important function. It is, therefore, apprehended that the august president-elect, Mrs. Amir Hasan, and the energetic secretary, Nafees Dulhan, and other renowned guests who will come down from far off places will be highly disappointed to see a poor show and evidently the whole Muslim community of Berar will stand before them charged with an unpardonable apathy and lack of interest in matters educational. But really speaking who is to blame for all this? None but the convenor.

As the Conference is an All-India one every Indian Muslim who is desirous of the educational advancement of his co-religionists is deeply interested in all its workings and naturally expects it to be encouraged by those in whose province it is invited. Therefore in order to defend the fair name of Berar it is in the fitness of things to deal with all pertinant facts rather elaborately so that the general public may be able to form an unbiassed opinion and should not hold all responsible for the mistakes of one.

The invitation was issued by Khawaja Kutbuddin, a prominent member of an ancient and respectable Kazi family of Berar, no doubt in the name of his wife, but none knows when and how the old Khowaja got into his head the idea of inviting such a big Conference without even consulting the local gentry, and coming forward to face the consequences of his own isolated action. Unfortunately many of the members of the Kazi family which is under the grip of wily Sahokars and fast running through interminable litigation, are playing the part of mere spectators. The whole town seems against not of the arms and objects of the Conference but of the time, place and the circumstances in which it is invited. Besides the Provincial Khilafat Committee which is all in all in Berar there are other Anjumans and educational societies especially the Berar Mahomedan Educational Conference which body atleast ought to have been informed and entrusted with the task of making all preparations even after issuing the invitation which was in itself uncreditable. Neither has any new committee been formed to shoulder the responsibility. It seems as if the Conference is also a private function of the Kazi family. It meets in the house of Mr. Kutbuddin and most of the few delegates who will adorn the benches will be his own relatives No members have been enrolled for the Reception Committee and the invatation cards were despatched only two days before the actual date of the commencement of the Conference.

And why should Khilafat Committee be a red rag to him? He knows perfectly well as every body else that even in the most successful period of Non-co-operation days the Political workers of Berar both Hindus and Muslims left practically untouched all the existing Government and aided educational institutions. And now the time is altogether changed. The Khilafat Committees have adopted the programme of "Tanzim" in which the foremost item is the spread of education. But if the Khilafatists were not consulted did he approach and seek cooperation of the loyalists M.L.C.'s, the title-holders and the honorary magistrates who are growing like mushrooms. The successful termination of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference of 1910 and The All-India Khilafat Conference of 1920 though held at Nagpur were greatly due to the whole-hearted support given from Berar. We who subscribed one lakh and five thousand rupees to the Khilafat fund would never have grudged a few thousands for this Conference. But there was nobody to collect, nobody to inform. But the question is not of money. Every one hopes to see a large attendance on such occasions. Berar is the most backward province and it would have been a real boom to its womenfolk to take part in public meetings conducted by members of their own sex.

For the last few weeks those who knew fore-shadowed failure but were restrained to hold up their tongues simply because the whimsical Khawaja may not find any opportunity to put forward an excuse for the woeful result which is in store for him. Our President, Mr. Syed Abdur Rauf Shah while returning from the All-Party Conference got down at Malkapur and approached the obstinate Khawaja solely with a view to discuss with him and find means to make the Conference a success or in the alternative to request him to postpone it for a few days. But the latter received him very coldly and did not fail to abuse the Khilafat workers who according to him were putting obstacles in the performance of his self-imposed task.

There are some Muslim families in Berar which can very well boast of in having not a few glittering gems like Bugdadi Begum (Mrs. Altaf Husain of Ellichpur) whose dazzling light is shinning forth through the *purda*. This lady who is a great poetess wrote about her intention to move a resolution about "Khaddar". This was not only resented by the convener but she was reprimanded for her views. It is certain that she along with her sisters and relatives who are no less literate will remain aloof and the loss sustained by the Conference through the absence of such accomplished women would be immeasurable. It is also regretted that the Conference authorities were rather hasty and inconsiderate in accepting the invitation for which action it is feared they will have to repent

The proceedings of the Conference commence from to-day and in spite of all this it is prayed that it may terminate with success.—Yours etc.,

ABDUS SATTAR KHAN.

Akola,
Feb. 22.

## SUPREME COURT IN INDIA.

### MR. JINNAH'S SUPPORT.

The following is the full text of Mr. Jinnah's speech in the Legislative Assembly on resolution urging establishment of Supreme Court in India:

I listened to the Hon. the Home Member, I also listened to my Hon. friend, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and I listened to my Hon. friend, Sir Henry Stanyon. (A voice: and Sir Hari Singh Gour.). I have read his speech and therefore I could safely be outside the House when he was delivering it. Sir, my Hon. friend, Sir Henry Stanyon put forward various grounds. He said that it will benefit lawyers those that are practising. Having made his pile and retired, he grudges those who are practising. Sir, we might make him a judge of the Supreme Court yet and then he might get a fat salary. To my mind it is beside the question to say that lawyers will benefit and that they will make money. As long as this world is going to continue lawyers will continue. (A voice: To make money.). Even on this question you have a great difference of opinion in this House, and if it has to be properly argued, probably you will have to employ some lawyer to do it. But let us get to the real thing. My Hon. friend, Sir Henry Stanyon, said that it will lower the prestige of the provincial High Courts. Why? I really fail to see it. How is it going to lower the prestige of the provincial High Courts? Then you find in the Privy Council for which I have great respect, although I have no hesitation in saying that the Privy Council have on several occasions absolutely murdered Hindu law, and slaughtered Muhammadan law —with regard to common law, the English law, of which they are the masters, undoubtedly they command the greatest respect of every practitioner and of every judge in this country. (Mr. K. Ahmed: Contempt of Court). My Hon. friend forgets that as long as I stand on the floor of this House I cannot be charged with anything at all. He has not realised his own privileges yet although he has been a Member of this House for the last four years. But apart from that, what is meant by saying that if you have a Supreme Court you will lower the prestige of the provincial High Courts. Who are the members of the Privy Council? Two of them, or rather three of them at least were Indian Judges who served in the High Courts here. One is Sir Ameer Ali, another is Sir Lawrence Jenkins, and a third is Sir John Edge. All of them started their career in this country. We trained them up. We raised them to the High Court and then they become members of the Privy Council, and do you mean to say that it does not lower the prestige of the High Courts in India when they sit in judgment over them.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru: You did not raise Sir John Edge to the bench?

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: Sir John Edge was a member of the High Court bench at Allahabad and my Hon. friend, Pandit Shamlal Nehru.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru: I only said that he was not raised by my Hon. friend to the High Court bench here. He came out from England.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: He was born in England, but we raised him to the bench here. We did it. Where did he get his training? In India. Where did Sir Lawrence Jenkins get his training? In India. And of course Sir Ameer Ali was born here. I am only trying to meet the argument of my Hon. friend, Sir Henry Stanyon that it will lower the prestige of the High Courts here. What is the other ground that my Hon. friend, Sir Henry Stanyon, puts forward? He said that there will be many questions of commercial documents and commercial law and it will be difficult for Indian Judges to decide upon the interpretation or construction of those documents. I should like to ask him the same question. Two of the members of the Privy Council were the Judges of the High Courts here and they were trained up here, and do you mean to say that throughout India you cannot get sufficient men? After all, how many men do you want? My Hon. friend, Sir Henry Stanyon, said: "You will have to find a place. You will have to pay the judges. It will be enormous expenditure and there is no place in India large enough to locate the Supreme Court." But the Supreme Court will consist of how many men? At the utmost 3 or 5. (Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar: Why?) Why, because your Privy Council does not consist of more than 3 or 5 men. My learned friend says 'Why'. How many are you going to have—five thousand? And how long does the Privy Council sit? Only for a few months and you have not more than 3 or 5 sittings. (Sir Hari Singh Gour: Ordinarily 3). Then I am told that litigation will go up by leaps and bounds the moment you establish the Supreme Court. It is an absurd suggestion to make that litigation will multiply by leaps and bounds. (Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar: Nobody said that). I am only meeting the argument of Sir Henry Stanyon. He said 'Oh, it will be difficult to accommodate them. There will be no place to accommodate them.

Col. Sir Henry Stanyon: My Hon. friend has completely misunderstood. What I said was that the location of the Court should be such as to make it equally accessible to all the provinces. It had nothing to do with the amount of room occupied.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: Delhi is big enough and long enough. Miles and miles of buildings are cropping up, which are enough to dazzle anybody and why cannot we locate the court in a small building. Then I was told about the cost of it and the ministerial staff you require. What ministerial staff would you require for this Supreme Court. Do you want the Government of India Staff to be placed at their disposal? You know perfectly well how long the Privy Council sits. What is the good, therefore, of exaggerating and raising these bogeys.

PUNDIT NEHRU'S OBJECTION.

I have great respect for Pandit Motilal Nehru but I most emphatically differ from him on this subject. He said that so long as we have not got Swaraj, the federal state of Government that Sir Hari Singh Gour contemplated, we must wait. Then he said that racial distinctions must disappear and that we must get power in our hands and then immediately we will consider the question of establishing a Supreme Court. If that principle is going to guide us in every proposal that comes before us, that we are not to do this and to do that till Swaraj is attained, I think we had better close of up this Council.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: That is the best thing to do.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: Then why don't you go out?

Pandit Motilal Nehru: Because it goes on in spite of me.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: Then the cat is out of the bag. Then I take it you are opposing this proposal out of destructive motive. (Here Pandit Motilal Nehru made some remarks in low tone which were inaudible.). I am always afraid of Government when they agree with me. I have great regard for my friend there, the Home Member, but when he agrees with me I sometimes ask myself perhaps I am wrong. This is one of those occasions when my Hon. friend the Home Member agrees with Pandit Motilal Nehru. I advise my friend Pandit Motilal Nehru to hesitate and think before he goes into the Government lobby on this question. Sir, I want the Supreme Court to be established. I quite agree with the Home Member when he said that there was a difference of opinion. I realise it. I recognise it but I ask the Government—do they always do a thing or not do a thing because there is a difference of opinion in the country. They only do it when it suits them. As a friend of mine once said if out of 325 millions there was one man in India, who agreed with the Government of India, that was public opinion. I ask the members of this Assembly not to be led away and I also appeal to my Swarajist friends not to go into the Government lobby and vote. I therefore strongly support Sir Hari Singh Gour's Resolution and I hope it will be carried.

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